NS BROTHERS. Publishers.

DETROIT, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 1886, -- With Household.

PRICE, \$1 50 PER YEAR.

OLUME XVII.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 39.

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### Agricultural

RTHEASTERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ual Fair-A Fine Exhibition in all nts-Live Stock in Great Numnd of High Quality.

sixth annual fair of the Northeastern litural Society opened at Flint on w last. The weather was threaten and finally developed into rain, which disheartening effect upon those inited in the fair. Wednesday, however, reather cleared up, and on Thursday all that could be desired. The attendthat day was remarkable, filling the grounds and relieving the managefrom any fears of financial loss.

ir is the outgrowth of the re ncrease in agricultural wealth of stern Michigan, is open to exhibitors ma, Alpena, Arenac, Bay, Cheboy-Clare, Clinton, Genesee, Gladwin, ot, Huron, Iosco, Isabella, Ingham, T, Livingston, Macomb, Midland. ilm, Oakland, Ogemaw, Oscoda, mon, Saginaw, Sanilac, Shiawassee, lair and Tuscola Counties. Also to nties on the line of the F. & P. M. anches, and counties on the line of icago & Grand Trunk Railway, be-Port Huron and Battle Creek. The of Directors of the Society comprises mbers from each of the counties and the list contains the names of well known business men who have active in pushing forward agricultural nents in the section of country reped. The grounds of the society are to the business center of the city, of size, well adapted for exhibition purand nicely arranged.

exhibition of live stock this year was lest yet made on these grounds. In the draft classes were not only well but those shown were unusually good The Clydes were represented by J. irner, of Lansing, O. W. Parsell, of ing, H. M. Olney, of Vernon, and ice & Hinckley, of Morrice, Shiawassee There was not a poor animal in In Percherons there was a fine The Atlas and Grand Blanc Association, M. J. Ellis, of Oakunty, W. H. Loucks & Son, of Lathe Miller Brothers, of Swartz Creek, C. Goodyear, of the same place, were cipal exhibitors. There were some stylish teams shown in the grade which served to bring prominently the farmers present the advisability Ising good stallions when they are had. In the trotting and roadster we had not time to inspect animals shown or to see speed contests, but there is never any ig in these classes at Flint, where every tho owns a horse must have one with of go in him. Since the days of the as Mambrino Gift the breeding of trotand roadsters has occupied the time and on of a great many people in Geneadjoining counties, and you can find

bred horses on nearly every farm. le, however, was the great feature of stock exhibit of the Fair. Flint is quarters of the Herefords, and has since the late Gov. Crapo laid the tion of a herd on his farm many years On the grounds were the herds of Merrill & Fifield of Bay City, a exhibition of themselves, the fine herd t old veteran Mr. Thomas Foster, the

herds of Wm. Hamilton, and W. W. Crapo Flint, and John Abbott and R. G. Hart, of Lapeer. The premiums were well distributed among the various exhibitors.

Shorthorns came first in numbers, and the preed was well represented. In the herd rings were seven old herds and four young ones. In class of bulls with four of his ge were five entries. The competition in all classes was very sharp, and the judges had all the business they wanted in deciding where to place the ribbons. Oakland County was represented by the herds of Willard Vixom and Homer Brooks, of Wixom, and A. Hosner, of Farmington; St. Clair by Chas. F. Moore; Saginaw by W. J. Bartow; Livingston by B. F. Batcheler, of Oceola; Ingham by J. M. Turner, of Lansing; Shia wassee by the Hammond Brothers, of Burton, and F. A. Braden, of Byron.

In the Holstein classes there was a large number of entries, the herds represented being those of M. R. Seeley, C. V. Seeley and Toucey & Seeley, of Oakland County, Wm. Westover, of Bay City, besides some others whose owners we did not see.

Jersey herds were shown by Judge Marston, of Bay City, G. B. & C. S. Smith, of Eagle, and J. S. Philbrick, of Holly. The Smith Brothers were unusually successful in the ring, carring off the lion's share of the ribbons.

Galloways were represented by the herd of S. J. Murphy, of Millington, and R. G Hart, of Lapeer. The blacks showed up well, ooth in numbers and merit.

Devons were shown by W. S. Walker, of Utica, Macomb Co., A. A. Sheldon, of Midland, and Thos. Foster, of Flint. The dark reds are always popular with the farmers from their neat smooth appearance and their wonderful similarity in color and style. The whole number of entries in the cattle

department was as follows: Shorthorns, 146; Herefords, 91, Holsteins, 79; Jerseys. 45: Galloways: 30: Grades, 10: working oxen, 10: fat cattle 11. Total, 422.

In sheep the entries numbered 233, divided as follows: Merinos, 100; Southdowns, 35: Shropshires, 38: Hampshires, 8: Leicestors, 10; grades, 43. The exhibitors of Merinos were D. P. Dewey, Grand Blanc; Geo. W. Stuart, Grand Blane; H. R. Dewey, Grand Blane; J. H. Thempson, Grand Blanc; E. H. Stone, Grand Blanc; J. T. Rich, Elba, Lapeer Co., and the Oceola Breeders' Association of Livingston Co. It is needless to say that the fine wools were well repre-

In Shronshires the exhibitors were G. W. Button, Flushing; J. H. Rowe & Son, Flushing; G. Longmuir, Pontiac; A. B. West, Columbiaville, and John Lessiter, Jersey, Oakland Co. The classes were well filled Southdowns were shown by Messrs. A. B. West, John Lessiter, J. H. Rowe & Son, and G. Longmuir. Hampshires by John Lessiter, and G. Longmuir. Oxfords by A. B.

There was a very creditable show ef hogs, a large number of breeds being well represented. Berkshires were shown by C. Hibbard & Son, of Bennington, and, Jas. Monish of Flint. The Bennington herd pens were covered with premium cards, and J. W. will be shipping them back home in a palace car-Poland-Chinas were shown by A. A. Bowen, Wixom; W. C. Drudge, Mt. Merris; C. Hayes, Ithaca, and Wm. Fletcher. Essex by A. & H. C. Wright, Grand Blanc, and Jas. Needham, Grand Blanc, Suffelk by J. H. Rowe & Son, Flushing, and A. Ganson Fenton. Cheshires by C. Hayes, Ithaca, and A. Ganson, Fenton. J. S. McBride, Burton, Shiawassee Co., was the only exhibitor of Jersey Reds; but be had a lot of them. Yorkshires were shown by W. M. Hilbert, Lansing; A. Ganson, Fenton, and W. H. Butts, South Grand Blanc, There were some other exhibitors of hogs, but we did meet them.

The halls were well filled, with the excep tion of the Horticultural Department. In it the display, outside of the fine exhibits of the Genesee County Horticultural Society and the Ingham County Horticultural Society, was rather light. There were some good exhibits of grapes and winter apples

however. Dairy products were not exhibited largely but there were some excellent samples of butter and some very good cheese. This is a department which the Society should do its best to induce more of the farming community to take an interest in. Dairy ing is always going to be a large industry in the counties around Flint, and its growth should be helped in every possible way.

There was a fair show of vegetables, and the quality was excellent. Grains and seeds were not exhibited to such an extent as they should have been.

In poultry there was a big show, and the Genesee County breeders were out in force. About all varieties of fowls were represent ed, and generally by good specimens

The management of the Fair was all that could be desired. Secretary Lewis kept every one good natured, and never lost his head when a dozen or more were firing questions at him in volleys. He seems to get fat on trouble, and yearly grows in girth and grace. May his shadow never grow

The election of officers was held on Wed nesday, and resulted in the re-election of the old members. The list of officers for the ensuing year will be as follows: President .- Wm. Hamilton, Flint.

Secretary.-George F. Lewis, Saginav Treasuver.—John T. Rich, Elba, Lapeer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Alcona Co.—J. Van Buskirk, P. O. Hardsville; Thomas Dean, Harrisville. Bay Co.-Wm. Westover, Bay City; H . Merrill, Bay City.
Clare Co.—F. A. Wilson, Harrison; Wm

'agan, Harrison.
Gratiot Co.—Dr. Stiles Kennedy, St

Gratiot Co.—Dr. Stiles kennedy, St. Louis; Dr. J. H. Lankashire, Alma. Gladwin Co.—Eugene Foster, Gladwin; H. McClary, Gladwin.
Genesee Co.—Thomas Foster, Flint; G. W. Stewart, Grand Blanc.
Isabella Co.—John T. Land, Mt. Pleasert, W. M. Brann, Mt. Pleasert, M. M. Pleasert, M. Blackant. ant; Wm. M. Brown, Mt. Pleasant.

Lapeer Co.—Geo. P. Chapman, Lapeer ohn Abbott, Lapeer. Midland Co.—O. B. Hosner, Hope; J. M. Cochrane, Midland.
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Oakland Co.—W. C. Wixom, Wixom; G. H. Seeley, Pontiac. Co.—David Geddes, Sagina

ity; W. J. Bartow, East Saginaw.
St. Clair Co.—C. F. Moore, St. Clair; F Beard, Ruby.
Tuscola Co.—Thomas Briggs, Fostoria D. G. Slafter, Vassar.

### THE MACOMB COUNTY FAIR

This fair opened on Tuesday last with very unpromising weather. The rain of the previous days had soaked the grounds and the track. Many intending exhibitors were kept away, and the attendance also was very light. In live stock, horses, cattle and hogs were shown in fair numbers and of better than average quality. The track was not in good condition, and this interfered with the speed interests. The halls were only fairly filled, with many blank spaces in the agricultural and horticultura departments. The show of cattle was good Messrs. W. S. Harvey, George Fulton and John McKay showed Shorthorns and made very creditable exhibition. The bull shown by Mr. Fulton, Marquis of Bute 70758, by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, dam Geraldine of Hamburg (Vol. 18), by Marmaduke 39193, running to imp. Galatea, by Frederick (1060), is one of the finest show bulls in the State, a deep red in color, straight in his lines, and a very stylish animal. His calves show high quality. Mr. Harvey's herd was fresh from the pastures, many thin in flesh owing to the dry season, but they are excellent general purpose cattle. They trace to the herds of Geo. W. Phillips, John McKay and A. D. DeGarmo. He showed some fine young calves. Mr. McKay had a cow, some heifers and heifer calves, mostly from his grand old bull, Wild Eyes 25167. A very neat red heifer, which had suckled a calf all semmer, but was very smooth and handsome, was also shown by him. She was sired by Wm. Ball's Duke of Crow Farm, and in style and color has much the sented by the herd of Messrs. Rowley & grade Norman two years old. Phillips, which was very successful at the State Fair, and comprises some exceptionally good animals of the breed. There was a very fair herd of Jerseys shown, the cows especially being good, but the bull was a little off in handling and lacking in some essential points. A young calf with this herd, sired by Mr. Jenney's stock bull, is a handsome one, nicely marked and showing fine breeding.

In hogs the True Brothers of Armade made a good show of Poland Chinas. Their stock comes from such breeders as the Barnes Brothers, C. W. Jones and Levi Arneld. Besides the breeding animals they had a number of very nice young pigs of beth sexes, nicely marked, fine in other points and very creditable to their breed ers. Judge T. M. Crocker, of Mt. Clemens. who divides his time between his numerous clients and his farm, showed a number of Essex hogs, the breed for those who want to raise their own pork and have it of the choicest quality. Mr. Crocker has some good specimens of this old and favorite oreed. There were some other hogs shown, but we did not learn the names of the exhibitors.

In sheep Mr. Lee Chanel of Washingon, represented the Merinos with a goodly number of more than ordinary merit. Mr. Chapel has a faculty of always having his sheep look well, and it is a good fleck that can show a finer sample of wool or average more per head. J. W. Salliard brought in a load of the popular Shropshires, and of course they attracted a good deal of attention from the farmers present. The Shropshires have done well with Mr. Salliard and he is an earnest champion of their merits as the great mutton breed for Michigan or any other State.

Owing to lack of time we could not make a personal inspection of the horses shown, out the classes seemed to be fairly well filled.

We are under obligation for courtesies to President Wm. H. Harvey, Secretary Shoemaker and R. H. Sliter, superintendent of the cattle department. The officers of the society were doing all in their power to make everything pleasant for exhibitors and visitors.

Flint Globe: The F. & P. M. cattle yards a Mt. Morris station were completed last week, and are pronounced by drovers to be the best vards on the line of the road. There is a set llent order. Bray & Son have covered one of the pens and will have it supplied with feed racks and water, so that stock will be protected from the weather and will not suffer from want of feed or water. The drovers are wonderfully well pleased with the improve

### THE GRAND RAPIDS FAIR.

The Eighth Annual Fair of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society was, in point of exhibit, in most of the departments, equal to, and in many respects superior to any fair held by this society in former years; but the almost continuou rains and wet grounds had a telling effect against the attendance, and there was no day during the week that there was more than half the usual number of visitors on the

with fine goods furnished by the enterprising dealers of the growing city of Grand Rapids, and the display was superb and seemingly better than in former years. An art annex has been added and the display of fancy work was better in quantity and quality than ever before.

Agricultural Hall was well filled with grain and vegetables of superior quality: especially the potatoes and vegetables were much better than we had expected could be produced the present season

Pomological Hall was full to overflowing, and the quality of the fruit, notably the peaches, was remarkably good. The managers can, in time to come, refer with pride to their display of fruit in '86.

Poultry Hall was full to the roof, and if the interest in this department continues to increase as it has in the past few years, larger buildings will be required in which to show the feathered tribes.

The display of agricultural implemen was large and attractive. Horses were out in full force, the number of entries in various classes exceeding those of last year. The superintendent of this department seemed to have the various breeds and classes terribly mixed in assigning stalls, the draft, thoroughbred, grade, roadsters, promiscuously arranged, and we had not the time to look up the different classes and particularize as we otherwise would. We found R. W. Elston, of Grand Rapids, who won the sweepstakes on his Clydesdale stallion, Glenifer, and five of his get; also second premium on grade stallion. J. II. Bricker, Caledonia, wen first premium on Clydesdale stallion two years old and first on stallion colt one year old.

D. A. Blodget, Hersey, showed two pure hred Norman Percherons and won sweepstakes on stallion and five of his set, and first premium on stallion four years old; first and second on grade yearing fillies. Childs & Carper, Rockford, won first premium on mare and colt, and first on span of four-year-old grades. H. C. Smith. Ada, won first premium on grade Norman three years old. Mr. Prindle, Middleville, won first premium on four-year-old grade appearance of her sire. Her bull calf is a Norman. E. R. Fuller, Ada, won first on

In class of horses for all work Hovey, Jamestown, wen first premium on stallion five years old, first on four months fillies and second on horse colt.

The show of cattle was not as large as in former years. Orrin Snow & Son, of Kalamazoo, were out with their herds of Shorthorns that won first and second premiums in their respective classes. Their bull Baren Hillhurst 54640 is developing into a fine blocky animal. Paine & Field showed Shorthorn grades, and won first premium on cow four years old, and first and second on three-year-old steers.

Hereford cattle were shown by Sotham & Stickney, Pontiac. Some of the cows in this herd are good specimens of the breed, and Stockfield Wilton 22864, the bull at the head of the herd, is an animal of fine form and finish that will attract attention anywhere, and richly merits the first prizes and diplemas that he has won.

Of Ayrshires T. E. Wight, Millbury, Ohio, exhibited 12 and won seven first prenaums, four second premiums and diplome on bull; Alexander Edwards 13 and won four first premiums and four second

Of Galloways J. L. Wickes & Co. exhibited 16 and won seven first premiums and four second premiums; R. B. Caruss, 10 and won three first and three second

Of Molsteins, Stone & Biggs, of Hastings, exhibited twelve, on which they secured three first and three second premiums and diploma on bull. John Den Blevker, Kalamazoo, 12 and won six first and five second premiums. F. D. Whitbeck. Ionia, six, and won one first and two second premiums. Paine & Field, Englishville, four and won one first and one second premium, and first on best five calves on the ground

Of Jerseys, O. Bliss, Silver Creek, exhibited 12 and won seven first and three second premiums and diploma on bull. James H. Martin, Grand Rapids, 11 and won three first and four second premiums. E. H. Woods, Leroy, seven and won two second and two third premiums.

Of Devons E. T. Doney, Jackson, exsecond premiums and diploma on bull. H. L. Carrier, Brookfield, seven and won four first premiums in individual classes and twins, and they are all good ones. first on herd. Mr. Carrier seems to be a excellence of the breed, but keeps apace with the times.

The number of sheep shown was not as

of as good quality. Mr. Julius Rundel, of Birmingham, exhibited thirty Shropshires from his excellent flock, and won diploma, seven first and five second premi-

ums. Childs & Casper, of Rockford, ex-

hibited ten and won three premiums. Of Cotswolds, Sotham & Stickney, Pontiac, exhibited 24, and won two first, four econd and one sweepstakes premiums. Hill & Son, Caledonia, 15, and won four first

Of Merinos, Barnes Brothers, Byron, exhibited 36, and won diploma, five first and ten second premiums. D. Conklin, Alpine, 16. and won one first, one second and three third premiums. H. L. Carrier, Brookfield. five pens, and won one first and one second premium.

In the unregistered Merino classes Nelson Brewer exhibited 23, and won seven first oremiums.

The swine show was good as to quantity and quality, the Chester Whites leading in numbers. C. A. Searing, Lyons, exhibited 28 Chester Whites, and won diploma, four first and one second premium. Joseph Lindsay, Otsego, 28, and won diploma three first and four second premiums E. T. Doney, Jackson, showed 115 Essex

and won two diplomas, six first and one econd premium. Also first on fat hog. W. A. Porter, Englishville, showed four pens of Suffolks, and won three first and

one second premium; Hill & Son, one pen and one first premium. The Berkshires, shown were of fine quality

Geo. W. Prescott, Grand Rapids, showed 11 and won one first and two second premiums. Ezra Brown, Englishville, 13, and won two diplomas, four first and two second premiums. The boar at the head of Mr. Brown's herd is Proctor's Royal York 11668, an ani. mal carrying as fine head, ears, neck, back and ham as one is likely to find, and has always won first and diploma whenever shown. There were in the pens some of the pigs of his get that are quite uniform and partake largely of the characteristics of heir sire. One of the sows in the herd is Western Lilac 11788, of the famous Bella. dona family that have been successful in the show ring and sold for high prices for the last ten years.

The Barnes Brothers, Byron, were out with their excellent herd of Poland-Chinas that make every where a good showing as a nerd, and drew all the blue and red badges of honor that were offered by the Society in their respective classes.

### A SUCCESSFUL IMPORTER.

At the late fair of the Northeastern Michigan Agricultural Society we met Mr. O. W. Parsell, of Flushing, Genesee County, known as a large importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses. He is a rong believer in the Clyde as the best eraft horse on earth; thinks they last longer. are hardier, and will stand up better under heavy work. For years he has handled the Clyde, either pure bred or high grades, and now imports direct from the best breeders of Scotland, making his own selections. At the fair we accompanied him around the stalls allotted to the draft classes to see some of his selections. He had three time stallions, recently imported, a two, three and four-year-old, and they were led out for inspection. The two-year-old is a bright bay, sired by Athelstane, dam by the renowned Topsman, giving promise of a large, powerful horse when fully developed. with a splendid set of legs under him, and high headed, stylish fellow. The fourvear-old, imported Darlington, a blood bay with black points, one hind foot white, was next led out. He is a very stylish horse, owerfully muscled, short coupled, broad chested, powerful neck and shoulders, and a grand looking horse in every way.

The three-year-old is called Jimmy Patterson. He is a light hav with four white feet, a blaze in his face, and singudarly marked. He is a horse that will dellight a lover of the Clyde, clean limbed, short back, great muscular development, broad in the chest, clean, well shaped head-a model draft horse in every remect.

These three horses were awarded first in their classes, and the placing of the ribbons gave general satisfaction to those who saw them. They are all registered in the Scottish Stud Book, and are for sale. They have the best feet we have seen on any Clyde in a long time, a point which breeders are giving much attention to.

Mr. Parsell then took us around to see two other horses he had imported, but which are now owned by other parties. The first one was Solway Knight 3207, six years old, a dappled brown with black points, sired by Silver 2404, dam Kate 1147. We saw this horse two years age at this fair, and he was then awarded the blue ribbon in his class. He has now developed into a grand horse in every way, and was again first in his class this year. His owners are hibited 10 and won five first and four Morrice & Hinckley, of Morrice, Shiawassee County. Messrs. Morrice & Hinckley showed three of his suckers, a pair of them In another stall we found Lord of the

judicious breeder and we think should have Tower 2972, by Silver 2404, dam Diamond of scales set on stone and everything is in ex- a larger herd of Devons with which to oper- 1969. He is now owned by our ate, as he is not content with the old time old friend Mr. M. H. Olney, of Yards' Company, replied that millions of Vernon. Lord of the Tower was also imported by Mr. Parsell, and shown as a three-year-old two years ago at this fair. large as in some of the former years, and He got first in his class then, and he was with the exception of Shropshires, were not also first this year, making three times he from Chicago. Mr. Pearson then informed

legs and feet, with immense quarters, broad chested, a blood bay with black points, and three white legs. He had some of his colts from ordinary mares with ing our horse stock.

It is a remarkable fact that the horses elected by Mr. Parsell and brought over to this country have in every instance proved prize-takers, both in this and a number of western states where they have been taken by their purchasers. His selections have been from such breeders as Mr. James Crawford of Brydekirk Mains, Annan, Scotland, the McKay Brothers of Bar Head, Glasgow, and others equally as well known. He has half a dozen imported stallions now on his farm near Flushing, and there is not an ordinary one in the lot.

### RUSSIAN GRAIN CROPS.

revised and final estimate of the grain crops of 1885, from which it appears that the crops, particularly of spring wheat and rye, were by no means so large as repre: sented by the preliminary estimate made in November last. The following sum mary of the estimates and the final result

	Nov., 1885, estimate.	Final result.
	bushels.	bushels.
inter wheat	80,352,675	77,614,732
oring wheat	135,111,535	100,196,810
Total wheat	215,461,210	177,811,542
re	744,006,250	701,258,627
ts	410,691,450	383,365,310
arley	104,160,875	100,238,474
Total	1,474,322,785	1,362,678,953
Owing to the clin	matic causes	the cultiva-

tion of spring wheat prevails, winter wheat only in Poland, the Baltic, Western and Southwestern provinces. The latest commercial estimates place the yield of spring wheat in the south and west at 40 per cent greater than last year, and of winter wheat at 50 per cent less, whilst rye, the chief cereal, is rated at 5 per cent better than in 1885. While it may not be fair to take these districts as a sample of the yield over the entire country, it is not likely that the wheat crop this year will exceed that of last year, or say 180,000,000 bushels, and it will robably be smaller. The population of European Russia, including Poland and wheat are very low, and unless the crop shall prove considerably larger than last year Russia cannot be expected to export reply: more than 36,000,000 bushels this crop year.

### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN CAGO.

Last week pleuro-pneumonia was four to exist among the cattle in the Phœnix and Shufeldt distilleries near Chicago. Dr. Sal mon, the United States Veterinarian, has reached there, and on examination of some of the cattle which have died pronounced it deuropneumonia. There are about 2,000 ead of cattle in these distilleries and as they have all been exposed, the Illinois Live Stock Sanitary Commission has decided on the slaughter of the whole lot. There are large number of other cattle in the neighbor hood that have been quarantined and will probably be slaughtered. The clause of the Illinois law bearing on this point is as fol-

"All cases against the State arising from the slaughter of animals herein provided for shall be made to said Board of Commissionmay prescribe, and it shall be the duty of said Board of Commissioners to determine the amount which shall be paid in each case on account of animals so slaughtered, which shall be based on a fair eash market value of beef, or for use for dairy purposes, and not exceed seventy-five dollars per head, and re-port the same to the Governor; but in no case shall there be anything allowed or paid for such animals as are already diseased at the ime of their slaughter, and the Governor shall indorse thereon his order to the State Auditor, who shall thereupon issue his war rant on the State Treasurer for the same. It will be observed that the owners of dis-

eased cattle cannot exact any compensation from either the State or the United States Such stock can and must be killed, but where disease has already set in no compensation can be allowed. Nor must the owner be allowed to do what he pleases with the body.

The Commissioners have only \$49,000 a their disposal, and if the cattle which have been exposed and are now quarantined are all to be slaughtered a large appropriation will have to be made by the State. The Commissioners and the Stock Yards

Company had a conference on Friday last no nitrogenous manures are given, such and Mr. Pearson, the Chairman of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, said to the stock vards' representatives that the commissioners had decided to kill all the cattle in the Phœnix and the Shufeldt distilleries—over 2.000 head-and that on post-mortem examination all diseased cattle would be cremated and all healthy cattle sold to the highest bidder. President Sherman, of the Stock dollars would be lost to the packing interests of Chicago if the report went out to the world that beef from the infected distilleries, whether healthy or not, was being shipped

has carried off the blue. This is a fine the gentlemen that the State only had \$48,large horse, with good action, a good set of 000 with which to compensate the owners of healthy cattle, and that if none of the healthy beef was utilized the State would be at an expense of at least double that amount. He then suggested to the stock yards men that him, and they showed what one cross of a they buy up the bealthy beef and help good stallion can do in the way of improv- the commissioners out of their dilemma. He said the commission would, of course, exhaust the appropriation already in hand, No decisive answer to the proposition was

The commissioners in the afternoon held a conference with Dr. Salmon, the United States Veterinarian, Dr. Casewell, State Veterinarian, and the veterinarians from Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa, Dr. Salmon said that he had been in telegraphic communication with United States Commissioner Colman, of the Department of Agriculture, who had authorized a continuance of the quarantine at the expense of the national government until it should be decided what disposition to make of the carcasses. Dr. Salmon said he was authorized to double the quarantine force now existing, which would cost the government about \$87 per day. The quarantine force would then con sist of twenty-nine deputies-two during the day and four during the night, at each of the four distilleries, and five at the Harvey farm. The commission decided to detail the extra force. Except 400 cattle owned by the Fairbanks Canning Company, of which Nelson Morris is President, the majority of the 3,-000 animals under quarantine belong to men depending on their two or three cows for a living. When the news of the extension of the quarantine reached them to-night they were thoroughly aroused. They say that the State will be obliged to destroy all the beef, and as only healthy cattle will be appraised the quarantine extension is a conspiracy to spread the disease as far as possible among being grown to a greater extent than spring the quarantined cattle before the slaughter takes place.

Commissioner Colman, of the Departmen of Agriculture, who sent Dr. Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to Chicago to ascertain if the disease that has broken out there is pleuro-pneumonia, received by telegram the following report:

' There no doubt that the cattle disease here is pleuro-pneumonia; authorities find much difficulty in dealing with it. Seventyfive thousand dollars' worth of cattle are to be slaughtered and less than \$50,000 are available in the State appropriation. The Department cannot pay for diseased cattles here because the State law requires their European Russia, including Poland and Finland, is estimated at 85,000,000; but rye forms so large a proportion of the people's food that their annual average consumption of wheat, including seed, is estimated at only 144,000,000 bushels. Stocks of old the people's pected districts. Do you approve of what I have done? The State Commission is now arranging details of slaughter." Commissioner Colman sent the following

"Telegraph received and your action approved. You are also authorized to take any steps deemed necessary and expedient to still further confirm your diagnosis and sat-isfy the most exacting that the disease is typical pleuro-pneumonia.

WHEAT GROWING IN FRANCE. What Agriculturists Think of it as a Remunerative Crop.

Paris, Sept. 4, 1886. The subject of wheat culture is becoming life and death question with French farmers. The increase in the "ways and means" of transport, the levelling of prices by the telegraph, and the increased expenses of cultivation, are the promoting causes which tell on the raising of wheat, and indeed of all cereals. It was not thus forty years ago. Since then the world has marched forward. Labor was then cheap; wheat fetched six to seven fr. a bushel, the yield was 35 bushels; the crop was rarely laid, and the only manure exacted was that produced on the farm. Wool easily brought 19 to 23 sous per lb., and colza was a favorite crop because it was followed by wheat or an annual forage. Colza was a fallow erop, and was a better preparation for grain than direct manuring, as the latter induced

lodging in humid seasons and warm springs.

To-day, beet replaces colza, and autumn

sown wheats are the most productive,

Lucerne is followed by two consecutive

wheat crops, then succeeds oats, and next wheat again. The wheat crop suffers from the excess of nitrogen left in the soil, so the straw has to be stiffened by doses of potash or phosphate manures, which impart rigidity to the stems and correct lodging. Red are generally found to be stronger for stalk than white wheats. Cultivating in drills, weeding and hoeing produce the largest yields of wheat. It is thus that Messrs. Nicolas and Raimon reap 35 to 40 bushels of wheat, and 60 to 70 of oats per acre. Their soils are analysed before being cropped, and when they indicate a provision of 4,000 to 5,000 kilog. of nitrogen per acre, as sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda. About 40 fr. per acre are expended on mineral manurings. The chief varieties of wheat grown are the blue and white Bordeaux, Victoria, Autumn red, Chiddham, Golden Drop and Australian Poulard. The above gentlemen cultivate a mixture of wheats, the Bordeaux and Chiddham; which gives three rows of ears of different heights, a plan, they assert, which secures them four bushels more of grain per acre. The Chiddham, Victoria and Dattel wheats: are remarkable for being exempt from the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

attacks of rust.



ture for Milk Fever in cows. It is for all diseases of a febrile charac when given as directed. Sold by ic., \$1 00 per package; 20 doses.

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Dates Claimed for Trotting Meetings. Dayton, O...... Indianapolis, Ind. Waukegan, Iil.... St. Louis, Mo..... Hillsdale, Mich... Dowagiac, l Greenfield,

WHAT FRENCH HORSE BREED-ERS ARE DOING

From our Paris Correspondent

France continues to send her best brood mares to Austria to be covered by the famous stallions at the stud of Kisber, founded 23 ago by the Emperor Francis-Joseph, for the rearing of saddle-horses of pure English and half pure blood of the Norfolk trotter race. There is another stud at Babolna, devoted exclusively to breeding thoroughbred and semi-pure Arab blood; only the progeny appears to acquire more flesh in Europe than in Arabia. It is contemplated to subscribe and purchase some of the Austrian sires for breeding with a select number of mares. This idea of seeking the best stallion has long been acted upon in Scotland for ameliorating agricultural draught horses. In Hungary, celebrated for its horse industry, the best beeders erect the stables sheltered from the north; bring in the horses from pasture rather early in the evening, and never let them out in the morning till after the dew has been well dissipated. This keeps the animals from catching cold or lung suppur

There is a plan coming into general use especially in large towns where many dray and van horses are employed, that of selling crushed oats and chopped hay, for the feeding of the animals. In the case of the oats they are subjected to a rigorous cleansing from bad grains and foreign substances be own corn and hay directly to be ground, etc. under the superintendence of one of their trusty employes.

An agriculturist draws attention to the importance of having a special shed for the grooming of horses, when the weather will not allow of that operation being effected in the open air. If possible, the stable ought to be avoided for grooming, unless there be a good current of air to carry off the dust

A prejudice widely exists, that bathing horses in a current of water, induces glanders and fareig. From spring till autumn, cold baths, if general and instantaneous, produce the most salutary effect on horses; those of the army for example, where the practice is the rule, cold baths regularize the exercise of the functions; impart tone to the skin, as well as the power to resist sudden changes of temperature, which act so injuriously on the digestive and respiratory organs. In giving the bath, the horse ought to be moved about in the stream, and kept immersed as much as possible. If a little swim can be given, so much the better. On leaving the bath, if the air be warmer than the water, the animal may be allowed to rest in the sun; if the contrary, it should be kept in motion to induce reaction by the exercise.

Another summer hygienic practice, is that of clipping. Formerly in the south of France, only those parts of the horse on which the harness was placed, was clipped. To clip off the old hair, it was alleged, was to subject the horse to suffer from the low temperature. Others affirmed, that animals under the tropics lose their hair, wool or fur, while towards the north pole, these protecwild animals, there is no comparison. The former are subject to the conditions of hous ing, feeding, and work. Then again, wild animals do not sensibly perspire, as they do not work, In the case of the horse, dimin ishing the hair prevents the accumulation of sweat. It is well to clip working horses once a year; in Spain, they are clipped from four to six times; while in Dauphiny and Franche-Comte, they are only partly shorn

### The Western Burro.

The burro is a condensed jackass. He is little all over except his ears and voice. He has long hair all over his body, four legs, two ears and one tail. As a vocalist the burro stands without a rival. He starts off with a low, sweet "Ohy-he-ohy-he-haw-hawhaw-he-haw!" and he keeps it up until you tremble for his life; and just as you think he will surely stop, or die and get out of misery, he disappoints all your fond expectations by turning on a little more sound, reversing the action, and retracing -! that he has just said. A vocal solo ....dered by an equipped burro is an expe-

mence never to be forgotten, I have seen men moved to tears as they listened so his sweet but melancholy cadence-be cause they had no club or battering ram with which to show their appreciation and soothe their perturbed spirits. The burro canno sing without raising his tail. As his vocal organs limber up, his tail ascends until it is extended in a horizontal straight line, and from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail he is one continuous, harmonious, exultant wave of sound. I used to think the burro sang with his tail, but this was a mistake. But this I know from experience: The best way to ride a burro is to hire a cowboy to do it for you. - Am. Musical Journal.

### Horse Gossip.

the 2:32 race at St. Paul recently, is said to

A PACING horse named Simmie, which wor

MABEL A., the mare which did so well at

On Thursday of this week Harry Wilkes record 2;1434, Belle F., and Oliver K., record 2:1614, will meet at Washington Park, Chicago, to contest for supremacy.

SUTHERLAND & BENJAMIN, of East Saginaw ford, of California, the three-year-old colt Sphinx, by Electioneer, dam by Belmont. He has a record of 2:2414, made at Lexington,

THE BARD, who has developed into such a 125 pounds a year per cow, which is about is to dig a pit in the ground of a sufficient

grand race horse, was purchased by his own- the common average, the difference in the size to hold about 100 bushels and no more er for \$1,300 when a yearling. He has won for him some \$35,000, and is now the greates three-year-old on the turf. Purchasing year lings for racing purposes is a lottery, with few big prizes and a large number of blanks.

SECRETARY VAIL, of the National Trotting Association, was under investigation last week, by a committee of the Association, or account of charges preferred against him by several western trotting associations. His ecounts were found in a rather unsatisfac tory condition, but as the investigation is not yet ended, the official report has not been made public.

SAYS our Paris correspondent: Iceland roduces more ponies than she can dispose of and often they have to be killed for want of fodder to sustain them in the long winter. They are as sure-footed as mules, and will do 30 miles a day with two hundred weight on the back without fatigue. They can be bought on the spot for 80 francs cash, and can be sold like bread in France for 300 francs (about \$60). They are invaluable in the mountain districts, and are as easily fed as asses. They are to be tried in the French

THE eastern papers report that Mr. Pierre corillard will dispose of his entire breeding establishment at the Rancocas Stud Farm, Jobtown, New Jersey, about the middle of October. The entire collection of stallions, brood mares, yearlings and foals will be of. fered for competition, the proprietor of Rancocas having determined to retire altogether from the turf. This determination, it is said, comes from disgust at the character of many of the men who are active in turf matters.

On Tuesday last, during a race for two year-olds, the filly Vera, owned by Porter Ashe, of California, was killed. She got off badly at the start on the backstretch, and before she reached the turn her rider began whipping her. The sensitive filly swerved into the rails, striking her hind leg against a post with such force that she broke he thigh-bone. The filly fell on her rider, and at first it was thought he was killed, but he escaped uninjured. The filly died from her injuries within half an hour after the accident. fore being ground. Proprietors can send their Mr. Ashe said he thought more of her than of any other filly he ever owned. She was very fine, and was improving with every race. valued at about \$4,000.

### Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this ireadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East



### Seed and Fodder Corn.

The corn will be ready for harvest soo and before it is harvested the seed ear should be selected and marked, so that they can be saved when the husking is done. By selecting the ears which ripen earliest the ensuing crop will ripen a few days earlier. If the ears next the ground are chosen the habit of growing ears near the bottom of the stalk may be perpetuated, and if selected from stalks which bear two ears it will be found that in future years there will be a tendency to increase the number of double bearing stalks. Just so with other peculiarities, such as covering the tip of the ear with grain, growing long ears or growing the

kernels in even rows. Who can imagine anything more desirable than a field of corn where there are two long ears to the stalk, well tipped over with the kernels evenly set, well growing and ripentions augment. Between domesticated and ing before the frosts come? And such a field can be obtained by a selection of seed followed out. Probably many of our other grains might be much improved by such a system of selecting seed, and although it would not be possible perhaps to select the seed for a large field of wheat in that way, yet if for a few years a quart or so of seed were taken from the largest and best filled ears and sown separately, and the best saved from that until the improvement had become fixed it would result in a vast gain to the wheat crop.

> The sown corn should also be ready to cut this month, if it was sown, as it should have been, when the field corn was planted. This crop seems to grow in favor rapidly since the introduction of the ensilage system, and if the average crop does not equal the fifty tons of green fodder per acre which was promised by those who had seed corn to sell at least it has proven large enough to be very profitable. Nor is its use onfined to those who have silos, as the farmers are beginning to learn that if well cured before winter, and in this form it is only less valuable for milch cows than in the silo .- N. Y. Herald.

### Increasing the Production Per Cow.

There should be a more lively interest in the improvement of the productive capacity of dairy stock. This remark is not applicable to the men who are owners of fancy stock, who are pushing their cows hard enough; but to the owners of the working herds of the country that produce the bulk of the milk, butter and cheese consumed by the whole populace. Large yields per animal mean less cost in making them. If a man can get 400 pounds of butter from one cow in ter, and as the time is at hand when the a year, it will certainly costless than it would | crop should be harvested, we want to add a to get that amount from two cows in the same | few words to what we recently said in retime. The food from which the butter is gard to storing the crop. It certainly stands directly derived may be the same in both us in hand to secure good quarters to keep cases, though probably it is not; but while have been purchased by a Detroit party for that food is being converted into butter, we have in one case to support the body of one In the northwest. They have been reached cow, and in the other, the bodies of two by the frost in pits, in root houses and in cows. Then there is the extra investment and the extra labor of caring for two instead of one, all of which makes quite an increase in the cost of producing milk. There will be, according to the economy used in producing food, a difference of \$20 to \$40 in the cost of the 400 pounds of butter, whether derived from one cow or two, in a yearequal to five or ten cents on each pound of of a large part of their surplus crop in the butter, enough to make all the difference be- fall rather than to winter them over. It retween profit and loss or profit and no profit. If one man can live by getting 200 pounds properly for the winter. It is not a good of butter per cow in a year, another can plan to keep a large portion of the crop in

cost will then be three times as great—at the then fill the pit to within about two or three above rate \$60 to \$90 on 400 pounds, 12 to feet of the surface with potatoes; fill the 18 cents on each pound. This makes dairy. space with straw even to the top of the ing an uphill business, on a steep grade at ground, then put the plank or boards over times, and that dairying does not pay. It is straw, and when cold weather approaches the same as keeping two sheep or two pigs cover with sufficient earth to keep the potafor the product of one. This is farming on toes from f eezing. Potatoes wintered in this the shares with destiny.

The way out of the difficulty is to increase the product of the individual animal-to from shrinkage is trivial. The pits should put, as it were, two animals in one skin. No be on ground that is free from water. matter what breed you have, something further is needed to reach the best results. Good blood lies at the bottom for a foundation, but it is not everything. Feeding and general care and management have as much to do with increasing the product of individual animals as breeding or blood. But it must not be forgotten that undue forcing shortens the life and usefulness of the cow very rapidly.

Adopt a standard of say 400 pounds as the butter product per cow in a year, and then work for a herd that will reach it. Find out which your best cows are: weed out the poor ones and breed from the best until your herd approximates or reaches your standard This is the way to meet the hard times and to get a profit even at low prices. Increasing the product and cheapening its cost is the only door opening to relief .- National Stockman.

How to Grow the Best Wheat.

Dr. B. Puryear, of Richmond College, Va., makes some suggestions in regard to wheat culture that are very important to those who propose to stick to this crop. The principal points of his article on the subject, published in an exchange, to which we shall refer, are his suggestions as to fertilizers. All intelligent farmers are aware that the elements most needed to make a good wheat crop are nitrogen and phosphorus. But not all are aware of the fact, that the needs of nitrogen from outside sources are determined by the samply of this element obtainable from the green stuff that is plowed under. This is the fact, the greater the growth of green manure, especially if it be clover that is plowed under, the smaller will be the need of supplying any from artificial sources. It may therefore be assumed, under circum tances, when wheat is sowed on fallowed land, the more seasonable the summer has een, and the greater the amount of green stuff plowed under, the less will be the need of supplying nitrogenous fertilizers.

On the contrary, the dryer the season has been and the shorter the growth of green stuff, the more will the application of nitrates, or nitrogen in some other form be needed. Those who habitually fertilize wheat with artificial manures, or who intend to do so, should therefore regulate the application of nitrogen with reference to the fact mentioned. By so doing a given amount of money may be invested much more economically in purchasing the kind of manure most needed. Accordingly, when a heavy growth of clover, grass or even weeds has been turned under, if the money designed for fertilizing the crop be chiefly invested in phosphates, it will produce a larger crop than if the effort had been made to provide as nearly as possible a complete manure.

But when the drouth or other causes, have lightened the amount of vegetation plowed under the best policy will be to apply a complete manure. This will include nitroger potash and phosphorus. If these differen elements could be applied advantageously at different times, the best plan would be to apply the nitrogen partly when the crop is sown and partly just before the spring growth begins, since this element is largely needed in the building of the stalk and blades, but the phosphorus, being most needed in the formation of the grains, should be plied, if it could be done, just in time t ecome incorporated into the soil, be made ready for absorption and use at that time In using bone meal, or even phosphate rock, however, it may as well be sown with the wheat, since it takes a considerable time for them to be made most soluble in the soil. With prepared bone phosphates, however, application in the fall will make them liable to loss by leaching out of the strength before the plant is ready to receive it. In the con clusion of his letter Dr. Puryear says:

"Coming back to our point then, we say that money is wasted in buying ammoniaca compounds when abundant vegetation i turned under. That, as it rots, will furnish ammonia, pure and simple, and in ample abundance for the coming crop. Our guano bills, if we are wise, will be smaller than usual this fall, and we may confidently look for better crops from the invigorated soil.

"Another point is not unworthy our attention. Even the phosphates we apply to our wheat will produce larger results in consequence of the larger amount of vegetation sown early it can be cut early enough to be turned under. Carbonic acid, as well as ammonia, is always produced by vegetable decomposition. Water charged with carbonic acid has a stronger solvent power. As the water of the soil enters the plant it will not only carry ammonia into the vegetable circulation but will also dissolve the phosphates more freely and so introduce them more abundantly. A less amount of phosphate may be used because it will be more completely dissolved and utilized."

More About Potatoes. As the probabilities are that the farmers of the Northwest will get a pretty good price for their surplus potatoes this fall and win\_ them over winter. For the past few years there has been a great many potatoes frozen the cellars, because of failure to properly protect them. But this is not all the loss. Potatoes it is said, will decrease in weight and measure from ten to twenty per cent in consequence of evaporation from the time of storing until the following spring, which is a larger waste than most growers are aware of, and which warrants them in disposing quires a good deal of care to store potatoes grow rich by getting 400 pounds. But when either cellars or root houses, even where we come to divide again and get but 100 or there is no danger of frost. The best place

that. It is the dairymen who keep these un- the straw, which should rest on the solid productive cows who complain most of hard earth, so that there will be no weight on the way are much better than when stored in large quantities in cellars and root houses. The loss

### Testing Oats for Synonyms.

Numbered with experiments of interes that have been reported upon from the New York Agricultural Experiment Station is that of testing for synonyms. In studying varieties of oats during the season of 1884, whenever evidence was obtained warranting such a move they were placed under the list of synonyms. The evidence from many varieties was questionable. In order to aid in comparing varieties the following method was employed:

When strong evidence gave reason for thinking two or more names were one and the same variety, the separate seed from the 1884 crop under these names, was carefully mixed together and planted in the spring, the growth of the resulting plants was care fully noted at all periods till harvest, and the grain then carefully examined. This method was only adopted as an aid to comparing varieties grown side by side. Each of the following paragraphs, furnished in Prof. Plumb's report, refers only to an attempt to reduce to one variety. An equal quantity of the seed of each was mixed together.

White Australian, White Belgian, Welcome-fifteen rows, each two rods long. were sown 18 inches apart. The seed of each name appeared alike, and all through the season no difference could be noted in growth, panieling, maturity, seed, &c. Last eason's work led us to believe the three alike, and the work of the season of 1885 only strengthens that belief, and we class hem all as White Australian.

White Australian, White Belgian, Welcome, New Australian, Race Horse-To the three first named were added New Australian and Race Horse as synonyms, and six rows planted as above. No difference to be distinguished from vegetation to harvest, and seeds apparently synonymous. In the report for 1884 Race Horse was given as a synonym of New Australian, No. 14, in the classification of oats. Sufficient evidence at this date warrants the removal of this name from the classification, it being none other than White Australian.

Probsteier and White Probsteier-Ten rows were planted. Though placed as separate varieties in the classification, two sea. sons' work convinces us that these names mean the same thing. The word "white is very frequently prefixed to white varieties as an indication of color. It was the Probsteier that was first introduced, but at present seeds of Probsteier and White Probteier oats are on sale in the market.

White Zealand and White Novelty-Ten rows of mixed seed were planted. Vegetation, panicling, maturity and seed indicate synonymy.

White Novelty, White Russian and White Zealand—The growth of 1884 produced very strong testimony as to the synonymy of the three above named, yet not sufficient to warrant reducing to one. The present season's study and comparison has given satisfactory evidence that White Novelty, White Russian and White Zealand are all one and the same variety. Ten rows of seeding gave identical results from beginning to end of season. Considering that the name White Russian is widely known it is thought best to accent this as the standard, with the other two names for synonyms.

Pringle's Hybridized Hulless. The two last amed were classed as synonymous in 1884, and further study only serves to convince that the three above named do not essential Excelsior and Hybridized have been classed as synonyms of Chinese Hulless.

### Agricultural Items.

FALL plowing has best effect on heavy land sible in order that the disintegrating ef fect of frost may be greatest, as it will be when acting on furrows as when left in the loosest condition freshly fallen from the

Оню, Pennsylvania and West Virginia ar classed together as producing the best grade of Merino wool in the world. New York Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin rank next sold for Ohio, and ranks well with it in gener

THE true time to begin liberal feeding of cattle is when pastures lose freshness in au tumn, even before they are frost bitten, fo insufficient food causes immediate falling of in flesh and inclement weather reduces condi tion that cannot be restored without consid erable addition of cost after winter begins.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kansas Farme whom the editor of that paper says is an experienced stockman, says he has an unfailing emedy for tape-worms in lambs. It is squas better. We used to crush the seeds and boil them with water to make a strong tea, of this we would give the lambs two or three tea spoonfuls diluted with a cup of water. We found this took a good deal of time, so later on we crushed the seeds and fed them to the ambs with some oats or bran, and it worked all right. A handful of seeds is enough for about fifty lambs."

THE Indiana Farmer of September 11th say the prospect for an immense erop of corn in Central Indiana never was better. The blades and husks are still of a fresh green color, an the ears are filling out day after day, till it eems as though the husks could not contain them much longer. The farmers who have old corn left over are hurrying it to market fearing that in view of the big crop maturing the price must decline. It should be remen bered, however, that Central Indiana is highly favored this year. In other sections of the corn belt the drouth shortened the crop ma terially, and the surplus in the aggregate wil not probably be as large as last year.

HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c., \$1. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE-Black & Brown, 500 PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 250

# Che Poultry Pard.

The Poultry House.

boxes made with closed fronts, only a small opening being left at each end for fowls to get in and out, thus making the nests quite Along this slat work in the hall is a galvan' work.

### A Free Range for Turkeys.

Stephen Powers, in the Country Gentle man, says:

Most people kill their turkeys with kindness. It is an aboriginal fowl; it has in its blood to this day more wildness than the dunghill chicken. It should not be forgotten that the turkev is a native of North America, and hence has been domesticated but a few hundred years, while the cock is a native of Asia, the cradle of mankind, and has been the companion of man for thousands of years For this reason, among others, the cock submits himself to the restraints of artificial life better than the turkey does-better, prob ably, than the turkey ever will.

All breeds or varieties of the comm cock or chicken, improve in size, flavor and beauty under domestication, but the turkey deteriorates. It seems to be like the Indian of its native woods; it craves freedom and languishes in confinement.

I am led to make these remarks from my observations on individual cases of managefarms with me in Washington County, Ohio. His wife is noted for the wagon-load of fine dressed turkeys which she and her husband holidays. It is often a source of wonder to the neighboring housewives, who labor unceasingly, feeding, coddling, cooping, keeping up out of the dew and rain, why it is that turkeys, with such shiftless management, when they have no "luck" at all, with the greatest care. There is precisely the secret—no manage

ment at all. The tnrkey does not want to he "managed." It wants to be let alone. This woman lets her turkeys take care of themselves almost exclusively. She sends ont one of her children occasionally to take note of their number and their wanderings and perhaps toss them a handful of corn She generally contrives to ascertain when the hen is laying, and learns the location of the nest sometime in the course of her ovulation or incubation, but she is careful not to disturb her. When she comes off the nest, a handful of very coarse Indian meal or "grits," wet with sour milk, is thrown to her, to prevent her from wandering too far in search of food while the little turkeys are feeble. After that they take their own course; they come to the house when they choose, and when they like they ramble and capture insects. I have often come upon the old hen and her thriving brood a mile from home, chasing grasshoppers and bugs. They do not even go home to roost regularly; they seem to be satisfied if they get within sight of home. I have found them perched on the gate in the division fence between this neighbor and me, and wondered how they escaped the owls. But they do escape some how; they survive all the perils of this halfwild existence and arrive at maturity-a nuch larger percentage of them than where they are so carefully and over-carefully cod-

The turkey shows by its instinctive motions and habits that it is an aboriginal fowl -has not yet adapted itself to domestication. See the cunning and stealth with which the young creep up a step at a time toward a bug on the cabbage; how they turn their heads sidewise to peer under the leaves, and with what inconceivable quickness they snatch it off when they have approached sufficiently close. Insects, worms and seeds are better feed for young turkeys than hard boiled eggs, sour milk, or any other artificial

-\$1.50 PER ROLL OF 300 SQ. FEET-Sure death to chicken lice.

TRY IT.

Fire-Proof. -LOW PRICE-RUBBER ROOFING.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR BOOK CIRCULAR NDIANA PAINT AND ROOFING CO.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The approved breeding house has its nest

dark, which prevents egg-eating. The twenty inch space from nest to floor is of open slat work, slats three inches apart. ized-iron water-trough eight inches from the floor extending entire length of hall, from which fowls drink by reaching through slat

The buildings are ceiled on the outside with siding, under which is a lining of tarred felt. They are also ceiled inside with matched ceiling. The roofs are laid of matched lumber, which is covered with tarred felt and then shingled, thus making them warm and proof against vermin. Th floors of the pens are always kept covered with several inches of dry straw and chaff into which grain is thrown, thus making the hens scratch for a living. Each flock has a dust tub, also a trough divided into three compartments, in which is kept a constant supply of crushed oyster shells, bone meal, and charcoal. - Poultry Monthly.

ment. One of these is a neighbor who joins bring to Marietta, the county seat, about the Mrs. H. "has such good luck" with her

dled by the neighbors. substance which the housewife can prepare.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SHEDS AND OUT-BUILDINGS W --\$2.00 PER 100 SQUARE FEET,-including nails, caps and paint for entire roof. We also have a first quality tar sheathing for lining

Keeps building cool in summer, warm in winte



Samples free if you mention Michigan Farmer. \$14-4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



### **DEAL PLOW**

Single and Double Furrow.

THE NEW DEAL is all steel, strong and compact, and better suited for all kinds of work than any other plow made.

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ranging in price from \$75 to \$450 each, and evaporating from 10 to 100 bushels per day. These port-

els per day. These portnesses of iron, interlined with non-radiating material; are entirely fire-proof, will wear for years and cannot get out of repair; they never were equalled for cheapness, economy of labor and fuel. The world has never equaled the quality of the fruit; the same flavor and color are maintained when evaporated as when green. Larger sized machines are manufactured upon order, evaporating one thousand bushels of fruit per day. We can have these machines on your farm in operation on short notice. Each Machine will evaporate, within ten or twelve days, enough fruit to pay for itself. Each machine guaranteed as represented. Over 500 premiums have been awarded the Plummer Evaporator, including the last four World's Fairs. Send for Descriptive Circular to

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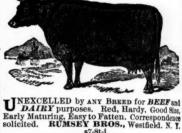
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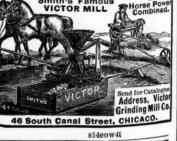


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Gheap Farms FOR SALE BY Hurt & Jones, Real Estate Agents,

### Horticultural.

September 2

Preventing Grape Rot.

A Leavenworth, Kansas, correspondent of Colman's Rural World thinks that he has found a remedy for grape rot, though as yet he has been able to test it only on Concord vines. His method is one that any one can test for himself with any variety of grape and involves only the loss of a possible crop for one season. He says:

"In the spring of 1883 I cut away an old Concord vine at the surface of the ground and trained a new growth for a subsequent crop. After a year's growth it produced a moderate crop of perfect grapes, free from rot, though the fruit of other Concords not so treated was totally destroyed by rot, nor did my neighbors fare any better. In 1884 I subjected four more Concord vines to a like pruning. These, after a year's growth of new wood, bore essentially a perfect crop. a few isolated rotten berries appearing on one or two of the vines. I had no means of contrasting these results with old vines on my grounds, as in despair I had cut them all away in pursuit of the experiment, but on my neighbor's grapes, twenty rods away and all around me on high grounds and on flat lands alike, the rot prevailed to the destruction of their market value. The vines cut down in despair last year (about one hundred in number) have produced a different sensation this year. They are now bearing their first fruit, and with those bearing the second and third crop, after being cut down are comparatively free from rot. A few rotten berries may be seen on some of the vines but not enough to depreciate their market value, while my neighbors' fruit all around me was again stricken with rot to nearly total destruction; even paper sacking was no protection. "These good results in my favor are the

more gratifying as the previous crop on a portion of the ground was a total failure. "Whether the good results from my

method of pruning will be uniform and on different soils and exposures and with other varieties than the Concords is yet to be determined." The Cranberry Crop.

### Mr. N. R. French, Statistician of the

American Cranberry Growers' Association, estimates, from feports received from the principal cranberry-growing sections, that the 1886 crop will amount to 600,000 bushels in round numbers, against 750,000 estimated last year. These figures it is thought, will be largely exceeded, as the actual crop last year was 900,000 bushels. At a meeting of the above-named Association at Tom's River, N. J., Sept. 4, the question of the best manner of disposing of the annual cranberry crop received the earnest attention of growers. In order to secure a market, now channels of trade must be opened. Last year no less than 150,000 bushels failed to find an outlet, the enormous quantity of 750,000 bushels being marketed only by great exertions. Heretofore sending the fruit to England in crates proved unsuccessful, principally because of a lack of knowledge there of how properly to cook it. The market there last fall seems to have been glutted by only 1,200 crates. Growers should co-operate not only to seek new chan\_ nels of consumption, but also to provide means of introducing their fruit, by preparing properly cooked samples for free distribution in sections where cranberries are as yet unknown. President Brakley stated at the meeting that a new worm, possessing great vitality and very destructive, had made its appearance at Riverhead, Long Island, New York. It has, as yet, been noticed in only one bog, and feeds by night, retiring to its house, built of sand either on the surface or beneath the ground, during the day. It is about half an inch long, and of a jet black color. Prof. Riley of Washington, to whom specimens were sent, pronounces it a

Onions from Setts. I have just harvested my onions from setts, and a fine even lot of excellent onions I find them. I raise but a few for my own use and have determined to rely upon setts altogether. Heretofore I have planted setts for the purpose of raising early onions, and sown seed for my main crop for winter use.

Now I mean to discard the black seed alto-Of course if one were raising in large quantities for the market he would hardly feel like planting setts, on account of the expense of seeding. The usual charge for setts is from 12 to 20 cents per quart, and sometimes difficult to find at that. It will not pay any man to buy them at this price, uniess he simply wants a few for early. He can raise a half bushel of them on a very small piece of ground and with but little labor. A half bushel will plant a good large bed-more than most people will care to plant. I have raised very near that quantity this season, and am intending to plant every one of them next spring. Will plant at two different dates—one as early as possible and the other about corn planting time

or a trifle later. If planted very early, as one would naturally plant for early onions, they will ripen too early in autumn to make good winter keepers. For this reason I shall plant but a few for early, and put the main crop in the ground at date mentioned.

My reasons for planting setts instead of seeds, are that the labor of producing a crop is much lessened; chances of insect pests, and other hazards to crop lessened, and consequent assurance of a good stand and good crop in all seasons

Who has ever failed to get a good crop from setts? How frequently we see failure from the black seed! The only possible objection to the plan of raising onions from setts must arise from the cost of the setts. Now on eight feet square I can raise all the setts I want, and I won't go to any expense trellising them up either. Let them lop over

When black seed is sown early in spring, the weeds got a most terrifying start before the young onions are up above ground. One can hardly distinguish the rows after they do get up on account of this thick mat of young weed growth. Many of the young onions are torn up in the process of weeding and anything out an even stand is usually the result. Not until well along in the season can this weed growth be overcome, and he onions given anything like a fair chance.

if they want to. They will fill out all right.



e Furrow.

aft, more easily handled, cuts a more and accomplishes double the work of eight, less in price and will plow of in a day than the sulky plow. ng and compact, and better suited for k than any other plow made.

y all who have used it the greates he most costly and laborious p ND WE WOULDN'T DO WITHOUT IT." cturers, MOLINE, ILL

ON CATTLE



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ENGINES OF RATIO and thrown a constant as Foreign Lined and seasons are the seasons and the seasons are the sea

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### Horticultural.

Preventing Grape Rot.

A Leavenworth, Kansas, correspondent of the seed with six weeks' growth. Colman's Rural World thinks that he has found a remedy for grape rot, though as yet he has been able to test it only on Concord vines. His method is one that any one can test for himself with any variety of grape and involves only the loss of a possible crop for one season. He says:

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Onions from Setts.

I have just harvested my onions from for the purpose of raising early onions, and prominent owners. sown seed for my main crop for winter use. Now I mean to discard the black seed alto-

Of course if one were raising in large quantities for the market he would hardly feel like planting setts, on account of the setts is from 12 to 20 cents per quart, and sometimes difficult to find at that. It will not pay any man to buy them at this price. uniess he simply wants a few for early. He can raise a half bushel of them on a very small piece of ground and with but little bed-more than most people will care to ards in the vicinity of South Haven." plant. I have raised very near that quantity this season, and am intending to plant every one of them next spring. Will plant at two different dates—one as early as posor a trifle later.

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Setts I want, and I won't go to any expense ing 20 acres of apple orchard, under the ditrellising them up either. Let them lop over rect control of this gentleman. if they want to. They will fill out all right.

When black seed is sown early in spring, chard for the first time, with a guide, stands the weeds got a most terrifying start before as good a chance of becoming lost as he the young onions are up above ground. One would were he taking his first trip through can hardly distinguish the rows after they New York city. The different varieties are do get up on account of this thick mat of set out in blocks and a map of the orchard young weed growth. Many of the young hangs in the office, so that there is no diffionions are torn up in the process of weeding | culty in finding any desired variety. Almost and anything out an even stand is usually the result. Not until well along in the sea- year, and Mr. Hutchins estimates his crop son can this weed growth be overcome, and at from 35,000 to 40,000 baskets. the onions given anything like a fair chance. The fruit is carefully picked and emptied

Now with the setts the case is altogether lifferent. A rapid growth is thrown up, and the weeds need never get established there. They root full and strong and the bulbs commence to enlarge at once. After two weeks they will be as far advanced as onions from

I do not place the setts just so far apart with the thumb and finger in planting, as I put into packages called "squares," and care observe many do. I mark out drills an inch and a half or two inches deep, and scatter them along tolerably thick in the drill-say eight or ten to every foot of drill. Then I cover them with the hoe and foot just as I would a drill of peas .- W. D. Boynton, in Ohio Farmer.

Cold Storage for Fruits.

The Orange County (N. Y.) Farme "The value of refrigeration is becoming

of new wood, bore essentially a perfect crop, and that such buildings are useful as well as a few isolated rotten berries appearing on profitable, is a fact standing out clear and one or two of the vines. I had no means of undisputed. Currants, an unusual fruit to be contrasting these results with old vines on placed in cold storage, have been kept for weeks and shipped to markets, that are away in pursuit of the experiment, but on readily termed particular markets, with excellent results. At Highland, another large all around me on high grounds and on flat shipping point in Southern Ulster, one or two of these cold storage warehouses have been built, by capitalists, merely as a speculative investment, and, so far, a handsome dred in number) have produced a different dividend has been declared on the stock sensation this year. They are now bearing holdings. A very large shipment of the their first fruit, and with those bearing the famous Marlboro raspberry arrived at the janding at Highland, about the 1st of Auare comparatively free from rot. A few rot- gust, too late to reach the boat. The fruit had been picked during a wet time, the but not enough to depreciate their market most of it in a continued rain, and at the best was not 'too dry.' The fruit was left ne was again stricken with rot to nearly in the freighthouse over night, and the next morning placed in a cold storage warehouse not as a matter of necessity to save the fruit but to satisfy the grower that cold storage was 'just the proper thing,' for all fruits of whatever kind, name or variety. They were left in the warehouse for three days, and when taken out they looked as bright and to an eastern market and sold readily for 10 cents per quart, or one cent per quart more than freshly picked fruit brought in the New York market the same morning. This sat-Mr. N. R. French, Statistician of the isfied this fruit grower that cold storage was American Cranberry Growers' Association, good, and he immediately went to work at a estimates, from reports received from building, under a patent originating with a the principal cranberry-growing sections, gentleman living near Clintondale, and has, that the 1886 crop will amount to to-day, as large and as well regulated fruit 600,000 bushels in round numbers, against preserving building on his farm as can be found in New York State. As a rule, howit is thought, will be largely exceeded, as the ever, opinions differ among growers, as to actual crop last year was 900,000 bushels. At the real benefit of cold storage. There are a meeting of the above-named Association at a few who declare that in five years cold Tom's River, N. J., Sept. 4, the question of storage will be a system of preservation the best manner of disposing of the annual known as in the past, an i the large, unique cranberry crop received the earnest attention architectural buildings now devoted to that of growers. In order to secure a market, purpose will be turned into monstrous wine presses, where the product of the vine can be utilized more profitably to the producer. find an outlet, the enormous quantity of This opinion is being strengthened each 750.000 bushels being marketed only by year, and as the acreage is increased each year, it is looked upon as being imperative that this avenue be opened as an outlet for

Yellows at South Haven.

President Lyon, of the State Horticultural Society, in a letter to the Allegan Gazette,

"It is very well understood that the charge so publicly made through the press, that peaches diseased with yellows are being the meeting that a new worm, possessing slipped from South Haven, is only too true. great vitality and very destructive, had made | The facts seem to be that two or three very its appearance at Riverhead, Long Island, prominent and influential citizens of the vi-New York. It has, as yet, been noticed in cinity have for several years had the disease only one bog, and feeds by night, retiring in their orchards, and although notified of isted in shipping the fruit, and, if we are correctly informed, they have in certain cases been influential in inducing others to pursue a similar course, very greatly to the

discredit of South Haven fruit in the mar\_ ket. There is apparently but too much occasion for the report that the officers whose setts, and a fine even lot of excellent onions duty it is to execute the law in such cases I find them. I raise but a few for my own have proved derelict of duty in the matter, use and have determined to rely upon setts for the supposable reason that they lack altogether. Heretofore I have planted setts the resolution to face the opposition of

"It seems pretty certain however to prove true in these cases, as in many others of disregard for the public weal, that nature has her retributions, since it is already true that several orchards thus managed in disregard of law and also of what is generally regardexpense of seeding. The usual charge for ed as common prudence, have been literally swept out of existence by the infectious malady, while the chief remaining one, if we are correctly informed, will scarcely continue in existence beyond the present season, notwithstanding the fact that not more than four or five years since it was esteemlabor. A half bushel will plant a good large ed to be one of the finest young peach orch-

> A Big Allegan County Peach Orchard. A great many people throughout Allegan

County have never enjoyed the pleasure of sible and the other about corn planting time visiting that much-talked-about portion of the county known as the "Michigan fruit in along the road. From Bertrand the melon belt." To such a description of one of the crop is shipped by local freight. The specually plant for early onions, they will ripen many peach farms of that region will be of lator, for instance, starts out of Bertrand interest, and some idea can thus be formed with two cars of melons en route to St. keepers. For this reason I shall plant but a of the vast extent of territory covered by few for early, and put the main crop in the these artificial forests and the immense every station from five minutes to half an amount of labor and money expended yearly in harvesting and marketing the product of the melon man's opportunity. Dealers at

far as known, is situated upon section one Perhaps the melon-car is back a quarter of sequent assurance of a good stand and good in the township of Ganges, and is owned by Mr. Harrison Hutchins, one of Ganges' earli-Who has ever failed to get a good crop est settlers. It covers ninety acres, of which from setts? How frequently we see failure about seventy are in bearing, and is under from the black seed! The only possible ob- the management of his son, Henry H. Hutjection to the plan of raising onions from chins, who owns a sixty-acre farm, thirty setts must arise from the cost of the setts. acres of which are set to peach trees, make-Now on eight feet square I can raise all the ing upward of 160 acres of orchard, includ-

> A person traveling through this large orevery tree in bearing was well loaded this

into bushel baskets, which when filled are loaded upon a low wagon built especially for the purpose, and drawn to the packing house, where their contents are emptied upon the packing tables, at which stand the packers who arrange the fruit preparatory to shinment. All the fruit is graded according to quality, the finest or first quality being is taken to have the packing done nicely so

price upon the market. A person who can pack 215 baskets per day is considered a good packer.

From the packing tables the packages are passed to other tables where nimble-fingered girls quickly cover them with tarlatan, after which they receive the wooden covers and are marked and stacked ready to be drawn to Fennville or Saugatuck, the principal shipping points. There are from ten to sixteen hands employed at the packing-house, and in the busiest season it reminds one of large bee-hive minus the drones.

Mr. Hutchins ships this enormous crop to several large cities, among which are Chicago and Peoria, Ill.: DesMoines and Davenport, Ia.; St. Paul, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; and Detroit, Mich.-Allegan Gazette.

### The Raspberry Weevil.

This insect principally attacks fruit blos soms and embryonic fruit-buds. The weevil feeds only at night and is concealed in the earth during the day. By watching the canes closely in the late evening, says the Horticultural Times, of England, troops of little brown bugs" may be seen coming from under the clods and stones and swarming up to the canes, to feed on the juices of their tender leaves and buds. The Times gives the following as the best known preventives and remedies:

Prevention.-After an attack upon rasp berry and blackberry canes, hot, or quick lime, or lime ashes, or pure soot, should be put thickly round the canes, in the autumn and dug in. Another good dressing of caustic substance may be given again in March, and well hoed in with prong-hoes directly the soil is dry enough. The clods should be well knocked about and pulver ized. All stones, rubbish, and weeds should

Remedies.-It has been found to be of some service to send men out at night having tarred boards, which they hold on either side of the rows or canes, while the canes are shaken violently, in order to dislodge the weevils, and precipitate them into the tar. They stick fast in this, and many are killed. But these beetles are very wide awake, and fall to the ground on the slightest suspicion of danger, and the least glimmer of a light. It is better, therefore, not to take lanterns Knowing that these enemies are but a little way under the ground during the day, make raids upon them while they are napping, by chopping round the plants with prong-hoes put in deeply and smartly and by applying at the same time mixtures of a caustic character, or of a pungent odor. Fine earth, or dry ashes, or sawdust or sand, saturated with a solution of carbolic acid, in the proportion of about a pint to a bushel of either of the above might be used with great advantage. Or a pint and a half of paraffin oil to a bushel of either of these would rout the weevils. Water containing three-quarters of a pint of carbolic acid or a pint and a half of paraffin oil to ten gallons of water would have the same result. This might be put round the plants with garden engines, care being taken to direct the hose not too near the plants. This operation requires

### Melons in Missouri.

mixture.

Probably there is no place in the United abor and expense, than in certain counties of Southeast Missouri. The melon crop is now just at its height, and this delicious fruit is passing our doors daily in car-loads. One of the stations from which much of this fruit is shipped is Bertrand, which is on the Cairo branch. It is not an uncommon sight to see as many as fifteen or eighteen cars on the siding waiting to be filled with melons. The country around Bertrand is a rich sandy bottom, and melons oftentimes grow to half the size of men. All the farmers of that locality raise more or less melons, and all of them invariably do well with the crop. All the melons shipped from that station go out in car-load lots. A car usually holds 1,300 melons, and the growers sell them to middlemen, or dealers, at from \$50 to \$125 per car-load. The first fruit that is put in the market sells at about \$125, or a little less than 10 cents each, while later in the season it drops until sometimes they even sell as low as \$40 per car, or three cents each. The freight on a car-load of melons between Bertrand and St. Louis is upward of \$30, or in the neighborhood of two cents a melon. Dealers from all parts of the country flock

around the locality where melons are sold at this season. Speculators out of a job try to make a few dollars out of the crop by buying up the fruit in car-load lots and selling Louis via Poplar Bluff. The train stops at hour to load and unload freight. This is all small stations understand the kink, and The largest peach orchard in this State, so are at the depots as the "local" comes in. a mile from the station. But they rush back and are not long in finding the man in charge. If a deal is made at all it is made mighty quick. This is about as the conversation between buyer and seller would

read were it reported verbatim: "What you got?" "Peerless and Mountain Sweet." "How much?" "Sixteen an' quarter."

"Good ?" "Second car-load. Best-all ripe." "Twenty-five of each. Quick-bell ring-

And out the watermelons fly. Perhaps by the time the fifty melons are all out the train has started, and within five minutes from the time the train pulled in fifty melons change hands, the cash paid, and away the train speeds while the melons are picked up and taken to the stores, where they are retailed that are shipped in this wise are dealt out this way several weeks. Another method is along the line at small stations to local dealers, the fruit never reaching the city where

Autumn and Spring Transplanting. In setting out young trees from the nursery to the orchard, they are generally found in the best condition if dug in autumn, carefully heeled-in for winter, and set ont in spring. In heeling them in, it is that the fruit shall command the highest important, and in fact absolutely essential, to do the work in the best manner, allowing no interstices to remain among the roots by compactly applying fine mellow earth, banking the soil partly up the stems for additional protection, and selecting a well-drained, sheltered place. If the whole are surrounded with a ridge of smoothlybeaten earth, the mice will be excluded from them, as these animals will not ascend steep and smooth earth under snow. When the trees are carefully taken out in spring. small white fibres will often be seen protruding from the cut ends of the roots, and as these need not be disturbed, they will be ready to aid in immediate growth. But when the trees are dug from the nursery rows in spring, the roots being more or less cut or broken after the movement for growth has commenced, some check is necessarily given to them. Here there are three requisites for success in the course we recommended-viz., lifting in autumn, careful heeling-in, and setting out in spring. It is true that they may be set out in autumn immediately after digging, but in this case they will be liable to be injured by winter, being fully exposed to the winds; and ther will be liable to the additional injury, after starting to grow, from the hard crust of earth formed by long setting, if allowed to

> These objections, however, are at least partly removed if the trees are set in a heltered place, and the soil kept well pulverized during the following spring. Many planters find that spring-set trees do better than those transplanted in autumn, simply because the operation mellows the soil about them just as growth is commencing, and this is better than the hard unbroken crust which has been forming since the previous autumn. The different operations in transplanting may be carefully and superficially performed, and the trees may die, or may be carelessly dug up, with short stumps a frame. of the mutilated roots; they may be heeledin in a mass, the lumpy earth being careall through them which the mice easily allowed to dry the roots and kill the trees. The same general principles will apply to the bushes of the raspberry, blackberry and current, but the management may be varied by setting them out at once, if sufficient protection is given them, as the young plants, being cut back to a few inches, are less exposed to winter winds, and such plants as young raspberries may be well protected with a forkful or two of manure placed over each.—Horticultural Times. England.

remain unbroken around them.

### Horticultural Notes.

ABOUT one thousand cans of Canadian fruits were one of the chief attractions to horticulturists at the recent London exhibi-

DR. E. L. STURTEVANT, of the New York Experiment Station, says the quantity of rsenic found in Hammond's Slug Shot i sufficient to require care in its use, and to suggreat accuracy in making and applying the gest it should not be used on cabbage and other vegetables or fruits where it is possible portion of the poison may be retained until it reaches the table.

THE two largest onion fields of Orange Co. States to-day where better watermelons are N. Y., include 2,500 acres on which are raised raised, or where they are grown with less 500,000 bushels of that odorous bulb in an orbushels short owing to the ravages of the cutworm and the new pest, the onion weevil. The shipments of Bermuda and Southern onions monopolize the early markets, and the early grop has been abandoned for the late fall and winter sorts.

> THE Concord grape is the outcome of the crop of a chance seedling discovered in the valley of the Concord in 1843. The crop of this seedling was planted by Mr. E. W. Bull, and from the seedlings the fruit of a single one was thought worthy of cultivation, six years after the first sowing, and this was named the Concord. For thirty years no honey is put up and sealed in tin cans in other grape has been so extensively cultivated and generally approved in the New England

CLOVER, says the Farmers' Advocate, which is the best green manure for all purposes, is unsuitable for orchards. The roots go down deep into the ground, and take up the nutriment which should have been left for the deep roots of the tree, and another disadvan age is, you can't plow the land early in the spring, when it should be plowed: if clover is used at all it should be mown in June, and left scattered on the ground as a mulch being careful not to leave any near the trunks of the trees. Rve sown in the fall should be used for green manuring, as it is a shallow rooter, and may be turned under early in the

THE willow is now being largely cultivated in this country for medicinal purposes. On ly to expel the air, then a drop of solder one farm in Georgia there are 400,000 willows growing, and 80,000 additional slips have reently been put in. At the end of two years switches are cut and made into bunches like sheaves of wheat. The leaves and the bark contain the medicinal salicine. This sub stance crystalizes in plates, is white in color, not very soluble in water, and somewhat bitter to the taste. It is said that the willo switches, when dry, are worth \$200 per ton The leaves and bark are sold at the rate of 25 ents a pound.

J. T. LOVETT says: "Grapes, unlike most ther fruits, keep much better after they are fully ripe than before. When the stem of the bunch turns brown and begins to shrivel, the fruit is mature enough for use, but still it may be left hanging on the vines for a long time afterwards without being injured. A light frost does not hurt a ripe grape, while i may a green one. Grapes should not be gathered when wet with dew. Cut the clusters off carefully during fair weather. Handle carefully. Look the bunches over thorough ly and remove imperfect or unripe berrie

at from 20 to 25 cents each. Many car-loads ters in a cool, dark, dry room. They keep in jai9-1y-otm

to spread them out in layers with cotton batting between and around them, seeling the stems as before. The sealing wax on the out surface of the stem prevents the grapes from shriveling to some extent, and the cotton prevents the bacteria in the air from attack ing the berries. Of course, only perfectly sound berries must be left on the stems

### Apiarian.

What to Do for Foul Brood. N. W. McLean, of the U. S. Apicultural Station at Aurora, Ills., furnishes Gleanings

with the following treatment for this disease, justly called "the terror of the apiary:" Take of soft water, three pints; of dairy salt, one pint. Use an earthen vessel Raise the temperature to 80 degs. F. Do not exceed 90 degs. Stir till the salt is thoroughly dissolved. Now add one pint of warm soft water in which has been thoroughly disolved four tablespoonfuls of bicarbonate of soda (use the crystal). Stir thoroughly. Add to this mixture sufficient sugar or honey to sweeten it, but not enough to perceptibly thicken it. Now add one-fourth ounce salicylic acid. Merritt & Co., of Cincinnati, make a pure salicylic acid from the oil of wintergreen (Konk's solution of salicylic acid No. 1). Mix thoroughly. Let this mixture stand for two hours, when it becomes settled and clear.

Treatment.-Shake the bees from the combs, and extract as clean as possible. Now thoroughly atomize the combs, using the mixture and a large atomizer. The tinsmith can make a good one for 25 cents. Return the frames to the colony. If there is no honey to be obtained from

the fields, feed honey or syrup to which has been added three tablespoonfuls of the mixture to each quart of honey or syrup. Stir well. The honey just extracted may be used without injury to the bees, if the mixture is added; but no more should be furnished than is consumed. Atomize the colony two or three times more, simply setting the frames apart so as to direct the spray well over the combs and bees-not brushing off the bees three or four days should intervene between the times of treatment. The make little growth. For instance—they last may be given on top without removing

As a preventive, apply on top of the frames, or in any way by which the bees lessly thrown on their roots, interstices let may get it. Also burn old dry bones to an ash, and pulverize. Mix up a gallon to each penetrate, and the admitted air being 50 colonies in the apiary, of the above mixture, adding enough sugar or honey to make it very sweet (say two or three times as much honey or sugar as would be a proper quantity for use in the atomizer). Stir in a full half-pint of the powdered bone ash. Place this gallon of mixture in, say, four shallow vessels-perhaps bread-pan feeders with floats on top-and stand these four in different parts of the apiary. You will be surprised at the rapidity with which the depleted colonies will recuperate and grov strong again.

If you fear that the exposure of sweets in the apiary will induce robbing, the mixture can safely be fed the customary way on top of the frames in the hive.

I would recommend that you give the entire apiary one application of the mixture prescribed for cure, as this treatment frequently prevents the presence of the disease where it was not before possible to detect it.

### How Can We Prevent Honey From Candying?

One of the chief causes that make extract ed honey unsalable is the fact that it granulates or candies-as it is termed and thus its "good looks" are injured. This does not injure the honey at all; either in flavor or appearance, when again liquified by heat, unless too much heat is applied.

Granulation is a test of purity, as adulter ated honey will not candy while pure honey always will when exposed to light and air. Many experiments have been made to prevent granulation; only one of which has been found successful. Exposure to light will cause granulation, even when air is excluded, for this reason it is found that liquid honey must not be kept any length of time in glass vessels. Tests made by myself as well as other

show that when well ripened extracted the same manner as corn, fruits of all kinds. meat, etc., in fact any kind of perishable articles of food, that it will preserve its liquid state for any length of time. I have found it keeps perfectly for three years, how much longer it will keep so I do not know, but see no reason why it should not indefinitely. For the information of those who may not

understand the modus operandi of canning fruits, etc., in tin. I will state that for honey cans holding from one to three pounds are the best sizes; the honey when well ripened and immediately after it has been extracted should be put in these cans and covers soldered on; a small hole should be pierced in the top of each can with a medium sized brad awl, and the cans then put into boiling water till the honey is heated sufficientshould be flowed on to the small hole and the job is done. The cans can then be labeled for market, or if designed for hom use the label can be omitted. It may seem strange that the above fact is

of recent ascertaining, but the reason therefor is that experiments were devoted to glass almost entirely, and only recently was the granulative action of light fully ascertained. As it is far easier to raise a crop of extracted than comb honey, the above fact in regard to keeping the same will probably be of interest and advantage to many who have beest and advantage to many who have become partially discouraged with bee-keeping .- J. E. Pond, in Rural World.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### UNION NURSERIES Kalamazoo, Mich. ESTABLISHED - -1857

ly and remove imperfect or unripe berries before marketing. Pack skillfully in attractive packages."

From an exchange we clip the following relative to keeping grapes: "One plan that is recommended is to coat the ends of the stems with sealing wax, and hang the clusters in a cool, dark, dry room. They keep in the stems with sealing wax, and hang the clusters in a cool, dark, dry room. They keep in the stems with sealing wax, and hang the clusters in a cool, dark, dry room. They keep in the stems with sealing wax, and hang the clusters in a cool, dark, dry room. They keep in the stems with sealing wax, and hang the clusters in a cool, dark, dry room. They keep in the stems with sealing wax, and hang the clusters was a cluster way was a constant way was excellent and embraces all leading hardy varieties of Fruit and Ornamental trees, Shrubs, Small Fruit Plants, etc., etc., etc., etc., was constant way will be pleased to correspond with those present way will be pleased to correspond with those present way will be pleased to correspond with those present way will be pleased to correspond with those present way will be pleased to correspond with those present way will be pleased to correspo

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# Nursery Stock-Fallof 1886

The Old and SYRACUSE NURSERIES Come to the Front Reliable SYRACUSE NURSERIES Come to the Fall of '86' With the choicest stock of their specialties, STANDARD APPLES, STD and DWARF PRANK
PLUMS and CHERRIES ever offered to the public, all Young. Thrifty and Weil Rected, and
free from the effects of Aphis and Hail. Also a very superior assortment of GENERAL NURSERY
STOCK both FRUIT and ORNAMENT AL including all the popular ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS and ROSES. All Nurserymen and Dealers are cordially invited to inspect this superior
stock or correspond with us, before placing their Orders for the coming Fall.
WHEN WRITING ALWAYS
MENTION THIS PAPER. SMITH, POWELL & LAMB, SYIGGUSC, NEW YOR.

RUSSIAN GOOD NEWS to HORSE OWNERS A Sure Cure For Heaves.

HEAVE

These celebrated Powders are made from a recipe of a noted Prussian Veterinary Surgeon, and have been thoroughly tested for the past four years in this country. They are composed of pure vegetable semedies, and are a safe and sure cure for HEAVES, and all aliments from which heaves arise, such as Coughs, Colde, Lung Fever, Loss of Appetite, Episcottc, Pink Eye, Distemper. As a Blood Purifier they have no equal. Ask your Druggist for Prussian Heave Powders. If he does not keep them, have him order some at once, or order yourself. Price, 60c per package, prepaid by mail. Address, mentioning this paper, Prussian Heave Powder Co., Baraboo, Wiss. JAMES\_E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Agents for Detroit.

W. N. McKAY, Richland Center, Wis., says: "I have sold over 100 packages of the Prussian leave Powders, and never had a complaint. They are a good thing."

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Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him-better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those mannfactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the enefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent tbrough us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost. Just look at the prices below and judge for your-



weighs from 1/2 pound to 900 pounds. Size of platorm 17 by 26 inches. Price \$18 00, and Michigan Farmer one year Vith wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$20.



veighs from one pound to 6,000 pounds (3 tons Price, \$35, and MICHIGAN FARMER One year.

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weighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds (5 tons); sze of platform 8 by 14 feet.

Price \$48 50 and Michigan Farmer one year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select. Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and full lirections for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchan dise, the only difference is in the platform.

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GREAT WESTERN DIVISION. \$6:25 a. m. .. Atlantic Express. ... \$8:35 a. m. \$12:05 m. ... Fast Express. ... \$1:45 p. m. ... Pacific Express. ... \$1:50 p. m. ... \$6:50 p. m. ... \$6:50 p. m. ... \$5:50 p. m. ... \$12:00 mid-. New York & Boston Ex'p WM. ROBINSON.

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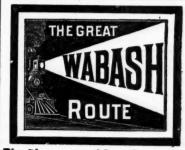
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CHAS. A. WARREN,
City P. & T. Agt,
May 31, 1886. Detroit. Gen'l P. & T. Agt.,
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connects at Grand Haven with steamer City of Milwaukee, arriving at Milwaukee 6:00 am. Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R'I Ticket Office, Corner Woodward and Jefforson Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street. W. J. SPICER, General Manager, City P. & T. Agent, Detroit. Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'u.

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Fayette, Chicago & Cincinnati Express. 1: pm 0:20 a m
The 5:40 pm train will ar ive, and the 3:00 pm
train depart from the Third street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the
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ICHICAN FARMER

DETROIT, TUESDAY, SEP'T, 28, 1886.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Pos office as second class matter.

### FOR SIXTY DAYS.

By a special arrangement with the pub lishers of the Detroit Tribune, we are enabled to offer the FARMER and the Weekly Tribune for one year for \$1 75! This is just the cost of the white paper. This arrangement ceases October 10th, and after that date the price of two papers will be \$2 40 as FARMER, Detroit, Mich.

### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 184,459 bu., against 300,763 bu., the previous week and 374,286 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 259,811 bu. against 125,875 bu. the previous week, and 200,679 bu. the corresponding week in 1885. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,-854,486 bu., against 1,943,127 bu. last week and 1.062.476 bu, at the corresponding date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on the previous week, and 42.618,537 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 2,667,850 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending Sept. 15 were 1,678,552 bu. against 2,191,471 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 17,525,905 bu. against 4,- for November delivery. 981,620 for the corresponding eight weeks

The tendency of the market since Tues-Liverpool was dull and weak.

The following table exhibits the daily clos-

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. Red
Sept.	1	78	80	781
12	2	7914	801/4	781
66	8	78%	80%	
44	4	781/4	79%	78
46	6	781/4	80	773
44	7	7814	80	779
44 -	8	79	801/4	773
- 66	9	791/6	79%	***
44	10	80	80	784
44	11	781/	78%	773
	18	7814	7914	773
66	14	7814	78%	77
44	15	7714	78	77
44	18	7734	77%	76
44	16	77	7634	
46	17	76%	7614	749
66	18		7734	75
44	20	76%	773/	75
44	21		77	
41	22	77		753
	23	76	77	74
4.6	24	76%	76%	743
46	25	76	7634	***
-66	27	75%	76	743

The following table gives the closing prices each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

Tuesda				77	7714	
Thursd Friday				76%	761/2	781
Saturda Monda	y				75%	
					prices on	
various as follo		s eacl	n day	of the p	past week	were

While wheat has been gradually working lower, it is hinted that certain Chicago op-

erators are preparing to "boom" the market as soon as the lowest level has been reached. It is a fact that wheat for Sep tember delivery sold there the past week at the lowest price known since 1861, namely, 72%c. It is more than probable that present low prices will shut off deliveries by farmers, and thus lead to a firmer feeling in the

In foreign markets there is little change to note. English markets are quiet and unchanged. French markets are firmer owing to the wheat crop proving lighter than an-

week ending Sept. 18 were 75,000 to 125,000 bu, more than the estimated consumption: and for the eight previous weeks the receints are estimated to have been 5,028,000 bu. less than the consumption.

The following statement gives the amount of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage

rope:	Bushels.
Visible supply	44.872.030
On passage for United Kingdom	14,712,000
on passage for United Kingdom	
On passage for Continent of Europe.	5,760,000
Total bushels Sept. 11, 1886	65,344,030
Total previous week	63,437,359
Total two weeks ago	62,501,035
Total Sept. 12, 1885	55,480,202
The Timemeel member is such	tolare bed

with light demand. Winter wheat is quoted at 6s, 6d@6s, 8d; spring at 6s, 7d@6s 9d, and California No. 1 at 6s. 10d. to 7s. 0d. per cental.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the

past week were 18,115 bu., against 19,138 bu. the previous week, and 13,098 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 11.423 bu., against 10,966 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. The visible supply of corn in the country on Sept. 18 amounted to 13,769,321 bu. against 13,633,865 bu. the previous week, and 5,596,575 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 135,456 bu. The exports for Europe the nast week were 522,894 bu., against 434,448 bu, the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 3,385,905 bu., against 5,833,958 bu. for the corresponding period in 1885. The 684 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. heretofore. Address orders to Michigan The market has ruled dull all week, and there has been a decline in prices in all the leading markets. The export demand is light, western farmers are selling old corn selling here at 40%c per bu., No. 2 yellow at its weekly review of the market, says: 40c. and No. 3 at 39c. Very little is doing in this market in a speculative way. At Chicago prices have also declined, and in that market there is a depressed feeling among dealers. The decline in values forced many speculators to close out their deals, and this had a bad effect. Quotations there are 36%c for No. 2, 36% @36%c for No. 2 vellow, and 35%c for No. 3. In futures No. 2 for Octo-Sept. 18 was 47,539,880 bu. against 44.872,030 ber sold down to 37c per bu., and November at 38%c, closing dull. The New York market is also lower, but showing more steadiness since the decline. The Liverpool market is quoted quiet with light demand. Quotations there are 4s 4d per cental for new mixed, 4s, 4d, for Septem

ber, 4s. 3%d. for October, and 4s. 3%d.

The visible supply of this grain on Sept. day last, on which day an advance was was 4,625,667 bu., against 4,627,637 bu. the made, has been steadily downwards, and at previous week, and 5,619,848 bu. Sept. 18, the close of the week the outlook was still 1885. The exports for Europe the past unfavorable for sellers. Values are now week were 31,290 bu., against 9,993 bu. down to the lowest point for months, and the previous week, and for the last the price received by growers cannot afford eight weeks were 320,311 bu. against 1,825,them any margin over actual cost of raising 165 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1885. the grain and placing it on the market. The visible supply shows a decrease of When No. 1 white can be bought at interior 1,970 bu. during the week. Stocks held in points at about 70c per bu., it is no wonder store here amount to 26,290 bu., against farmers are feeling disgusted with such re- 25,476 bu. the previous week, and 39.575 sults. It must be remembered that a bushel bu, at the corresponding date in 1885. The of wheat represents a year's time as well as receipts at this point for the week were 37.the labor and cost of raising it, and it is no 500 bu., against 21,838 bu. the previous doubt the poorest paying crop which was week, and 56,693 bu. for the corresponding grown the past year; and Michigan farmers week last year. The shipments for the week bushel more of it than is were 30.811 bu., against 46,567 bu. the previneeded to keep up the rotation of crops until ous week, and 9,857 bu. for same week in it is worth sufficient in the market to give 1885. Oats have ruled quiet but firm the them a fair return for the time, labor and past week, and values are a shade higher capital invested in raising it. This market than at time of our last report, Quotation yesterday opened weak, and before the close are 30%c for No. 2 white, 29%c for had declined about %c on both spot and fu- light mixed, and 28c for No. 2 mixed. At tures. Trading was inactive, the demand Chicago the week closed with the market for shipment light, and foreign markets gen- dull and easier but values a shade higher erally dull. The visible supply showed a No. 2 mixed are quoted there at 251/2025 % further increase of over two millions of per bu. for spot, 25%c for October delivery, bushels. The Chicago market was active in and 26% c for November. The New York a speculative way, but values were depressed market, while quiet, has also advanced a and lower than on Saturday. New York little. Quotations there are as follows: No. ruled weak and lower until near the close of 2 white, 36@36%c; No. 3, 35%c; No. 2 the day, when there was a slight reaction. mixed, 311/0311/4c; ungraded mixed, 290 321/c; ungraded white, 35@41c, the latter for fancy. We regard the position of oats ing prices of spot wheat from September 1st | as favoring sellers, and that values are more apt to go up than down, with the probabili-

### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

ties, however, in favor of a steady market.

BUTTER.

tion as a week ago. Good table butter is scarce and in demand, but prices are nominally unchanged. Good to choice dairy finds quick sale at 16@18c per lb., and for extra quality a cent or two more can be realized. Creamery is selling at 23@25c per lb., the latter for choice. From the reports received from other markets it appears probable that an advance in prices may be looked for on is being carried too far." from other markets it appears probable that all choice grades. The Chicago market at the close of the week was easy for strictly fancy selections of creamery at 24@25c per lb. the demand not being so brisk as early in the week. There was a continued good movement in choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and similar makes at 21@23c, and grades ranging at 13@17c were fairly active. Fancy dairies sold at 16@20c, according to quality, and common and packing stocks at 7@8c The New York market continues to improve, and all grades of fairly good quality are higher than a week ago. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin of Saturday says of the mar

ket: "The warmer condition of the weather during the past twenty-four hours affords an excuse to some buyers for more cautious methods, but they appear to gain nothing on perfect quality goods. The supply, in fact, is simply too short to satisfy the demand, and sellers practically have the market in their own hands. Our quotations can be made without much difficulty, and grocers who have regular marks of pails, etc., held in reserve are compelled to pay still higher figures. Quality just below fancy is also firm, but is selling only to supply deficiencies in the upper grade as not many buyers are in the upper grade, as not many buyers are willing to invest beyond their immediate re-quirements. Fine held goods receive the sup-port of continued trading in a speculative

wheat in the English markets during the Western dairy and the best factory stock all do very well, but medium and lower grades meet with no special mark of favor at the noment. The exports for week will exceed 6,000 packages, comfirming the previous in-dications of fuller orders on foreign account, though a portion of the outward m

is on old purchases.' Quotations in that market are as follows:

HASTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, pails, fancy	28	@29
Creamery, tubs, fancy	27	@28
Creamery, tubs, choice	25	@26
Creamery, prime	22	@24
Creamery, good	18	@21
Creamery, fair	15	@17
Creamery, ordinary	11	@14
Creamery, June, fine	22	@23
Creamery, June, good	20	@21
State dairy half-firkin tubs, fancy		@25
State do half-firkin tubs, choice	23	@24
State do half-firkin tubs, fine, do	20	@22
State do half-firkin tubs, fair, do	16	@19
State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary	11	@14
State dairy firkins, choice		@22
State dairy firkins, good	19	@21
State dairy, Welsh, prime	20	@21
State dairy, Welsh, fine	18	@19
State dairy, Welsh, ordinary	15	@17
WESTERN STOCK.		
Western imitation creamery, choice.	17	@18
Western do, good to prime	14	@16
Western dairy, fine	15	@16
Western dairy, good	12	@14
Western dairy, ordinary	10	@11
Western factory, fancy, fresh	124	4@18
Western factory, choice	111	4@12
Western factory, fair to good	104	4@11
Western factory, ordinary	9	

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending September 18 were 470,778 lbs., against 276,226 lbs. the pre vious week, and 323,278 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspond ing week in 1885 were 978,750 lbs.

CHEESE. Cheese has done well the past week, and s active, firm and higher in all domestic markets as well as abroad. Quotations here are 111/2c per lb. for full cream New York, 101/2 11c for Michigan, and 91/4@10c for Ohio. At these figures the market is firm. The Chicastocks now held in this city amount to 32,- go market has also advanced, and choice 659 bu. against 16,254 bu. last week and 9,- full creams are in active demand there with prices ruling very firm. Orders were coming in freely from the west, northwest and south. Quotations there are 11c per lb. for cheddars, 111/c for flats (two in a box) and Young Americas, and 6@7c per lb. for freely, and these facts, coupled with the choice skims. The New York market is weakness of wheat, have been too much for higher on all grades and firm at the advance. the market to stand up under. No. 2 is The N. Y. Daily Bulletin of Saturday, in

"Cheese has had a really excellent week.

There was no sharp, sudden advance, but a steady, and indeed almost daily, uniform addition to value, until figures to-day stand 4@1c above those current one we Shippers have, in some cases, failed to obtain orders or limits that would enable them to go ahead, but others were steady buyers rom the outset, and on what appeared sheer force of legitimate demand, compara-tively moderate though it was, the market improved without the aid of speculative manipulation. The operators on country markets are said to have given the tone its tarting strength at least, and they are entitled to so much credit; but there is apparently no doubt that, notwithstanding all the reports of "bad news," "want of m rgin," tc., a fair amount of American che wanted abroad, and the English buyers who have open orders or who operate on joint ac-count are willing to repeat the risk of anticipating a rise on the foreign market, especially as the cable quotations have been grad-ually creeping upward. In fact, while the foreign operator still adheres rather closely to the hand-to-mouth policy in investing, the mouth seems to be kept fairly wide open it with even necessary supplies. On hom erage of quality keeping up to an excellent tandard, the shortage in the make and exports remaining prominent, and factorymen generally shipped up close, nearly all to the last week or ten days in August, and some right down to the end of the month. It is ossible that in a few cases the make of a day or two of the present month may have ome forward, but no one here has been making any claims for September cheese, though expecting quite a number next week. The cool weather and really urgent wants in many cases have brought in home buyers with some freedom, and this of itself is a factor of decided importance as indicating put up the price of their goods, so as to let foreign goods and varus into the country." that domestic consumption is an assured

basis for calculation.'

Quotations in that market yester	day were
as follows:	
State factory, fancy,	11 @1114
State factory, choice	10%@10%
State factory, prime	101/4@101/4
State factory, good	91/2@10
State factory, medium	8%@ 9%
State factory, fair	814@ 814
State factory, night skims, common	6 @ 7
state factory, night skims, average	71/4@ 81/4
state factory, night skims, selections.	8%@ 9
State dead skims	4 @ 51/2
Ohio flats, fair to good	7 @ 9
Ohio flats, fine	914@10

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 35,492 boxes against 62,255 boxes the previous week and 52,887 boxes the corresponding week in 1885. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Sept. 18 foot up 3,808,002 lbs., against 2,789,625 lbs. the previous week, and 3,851,253 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 4,907,535 lbs. Of the exports, 1,794,160 lbs. were from Montreal.

that market. "The cheese market continued strong in This market is in about the same conditone, and values were pushed a little further up, with many holders asking 11c. The ofinp, with many holders asking 11c. The of-ferings of finest goods were light, if not pos-itively scarce, and 10% was refused for a good line to-day. The cable advanced an-other 1s to 49s, but the private dispatches referred to the strength as proceeding from speculative manipulation. There was a fair amount of animation in the market to-day,

The Liverpool market is quoted firm with quotations on American cheese at 50s. per cwt., an advance of 3s. per cwt. from the figures quoted one week ago.

### The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says:

"Trade was exceedingly slow but prices were sustained. Sound English new crops wheats were in best demand. The sales of Maleas were in best demand. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 52,121 quarters at 30s 9d against 68,588 quarters at 30s 10d during the correspond-ing week last year. Flour was slow of sale owing to the large stocks and the continual American arrivals at rates previously un-known. Fine malting barleys are very scarce. Trade in foreign wheats was drag-The large and rapidly increa ible supply in America oppresses trade here. American flour is 3d cheaper. The prices of round corn favor buyers. Oats were in large supply and cheaper. One cargo of wheat arrived. About fourteen sailing vessels with wheat from Chilian and other Pacific ports are due and are expected to arrive when the wind changes. Trade at its height this (last) week. Messrs. Robe forward is somewhat steadier. At to-day's & Soleau are shipping three to four carloa

The eastern wool markets have been very manufacturers and considerable lots to the following: speculators. At Boston the sales aggregated 5,012,700 lbs. of domestic and 2,135,-000 lbs. of foreign, or 7,147,700 lbs. in all, as compared with 6,375,300 lbs. the previous week. Sales of fine wools were heavy, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan, and these wools are relatively the strongest in the markets. Among the sales there were Ohio and Pennsylvania X at 33 to 34c., XX at 351/2 to 36c, and 32@33c for Michigan X. At the close of the week holders were not inclined to sell good lots at current figures, expecting a further advance. The Boston Journal says of the market:

"There has been considerable speculative demand this week, but at the same time manufacturers have taken hold quite freely, and have paid the advanced prices asked. The market is very firm and ad-vancing, and many believe that the high water mark has not yet been reached. The advices from London still report a harden-ing market and active deman i, and from all oints in the interior and abroad come re ports of strong and advancing markets. Fine washed fleeces have further advanced during the week, and have been most in-quired for. The woolen goods market is in a satisfactory position. Manufacturers are now confident of obtaining better prices for their goods when the season for heavy weights opens. They are, therefore, more disposed to pay the higher prices asked for wool, and do so without as much grumbling as formerly.

The Philadelphia market has also strength ened, and holders have advanced their views on most grades of wool. The Philadelphia Record says of that market: "The wool market throughout has ruled

very strong this week, and there has been a good demand, particularly for fine and me-dium fleeces. Fine delaine and clothing leeces have brought one cent more than they did last week, and even at this advance ar not freely offered, as most holders are standing out for a further advance. The strength of foreign markets, which are relatively nuch higher than ours. Medium fleeces are in good request and supplies are light. Quarter blood wools are firm and fairly acive. There is no quotable advance over last week's figures; except for fine wools, but all grades and descriptions are more con-fidently held and former asking rates are obtained with less trouble. Some wools have been withdrawn from the market under or ders from consignors whose faith in the staple has been greatly increased by the recent reports from the Colonial sales in Lon-There is a good deal of complaint in nanufacturing circles became the goods market does not fully respond to the advance in the raw material; but mills are compelled to submit to the views of holders, as wool can not be laid down from any point at lower prices. Foreign advices of the week have of a reaction to lower rates in any quarter. On the contrary, the tendency is in the other direction and many holders are confidently predicting a further advance in the nea

The New York market is both active and firm, and sales there have been at a slightly higher range than at Boston. Ohio XX old at 361/2@37c, Ohio X at 34c, fine delaine at 371/4c, 1/4 blood unwashed combing at 31c, and % blood at 32c per lb. Spring Texas sold at 24@26c, and spring California at 231/4c. The U.S. Economist says of the outlook:

"The fact of this unprecedented abroad is becoming known, and when it is known that a large part of the next clip of Montevideo has been already contracted for on the sheeps' back, although the wool is not shorn before November or December, is ure to be a booming one when it opens at of our New York journals the editorial advice, not to let excitement run away with manufacturers, and advising them not to n goods and yarns into the country.

"Now, when the foreign manufacturer is obliged to pay almost as much for the scoured pound as the American, and when the on the goods, either he is an unworthy manufacturer and should go at something else, or else protection is a humbug in toto. \* \* \*

"The fact is, never were storehouses so empty here of woolen goods. We have in-quired of the keepers of storehouses where are stored the largest quantity of woolen and cotton goods and find this a fact. Stocks of woolens are down to the lowest point production, and yet we know of bears being absent when there is every prospect of an advance of wool and woolens of fully 25 per

These reports all point one way and that is to higher values. It is a positive fact that the wool clip of the world is a short one, that stocks everywhere are light, that the Australian clip is of a quality which must compel manufacturers to discriminate against it owing to its weak and uneven staple, the result of drouth and The Montreal Gazette of Friday last says of starvation, that all foreign wools in bond at ports of entry have been shipped back to London again, and that no purchases are being or can be made there by our manufacturers because of increased cost. With these facts to guide us in forming an opinion, it seems that an advance of three to five cents per lb. is nearly certain before the next clip comes into market, and that wool will be worth as much in Michigan before long as it is now in Boston and New York.

The London wool sales continue to be largely attended, the competition among buyers is very sharp, and has again advanced prices on desirable wools. Not a buyer is reported present from the United States, so that manufacturers will have to depend upon the present stocks for their supply until the next clip makes its appearance. When that time comes business will be lively among the wool-growers, dealers and woolen manufacturers or all signs will

### The Visible Supply.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday says that the number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada Sept. 25, and the increase and decrease compared with the previous week, is as follows: Wheat 49,596,431 bu.; increase, 2,056,551 bu. Corn 13,955,791 bu.; increase, 186,470 bu. Oats 4,844,828 bu.; increase, 244,161 bu. Rye 540,636 bu.; decrease, 61,432 bu. Barley, 1,276,554 bu.; increase, 56,458 bu.

Monroe Commercial: The grape harvest i at its height this (last) week. Messrs. Robert forward is somewhat steadier. At to-day's week sold to Mr. Charles Crawford, of Soleau are shipping three to four carloads way, and owners not particularly anxious to wheat trade. American and inferior Engressial. Choice State dairy tubs and pails lish wheats were cheaper. Flour was dull, are still moving promptly and at full rates, American flour in some instances was low-but there appears to be no outlet opened for er than on Monday. The prices on barleys had a downward tendency."

\*\*Soleau are shipping three to four carloads per day, averaging about 1,000 baskets to the per day, averaging about 1,000 baskets, it being impossible to get enough. The harvest is large but the price to the producer is very low, only 1 to 1%c per lb.

\*\*Goleau are shipping three to four carloads per day, averaging about 1,000 baskets to the per day, averaging about 1,000 baskets to the impossible to get enough. The price paid for the four was \$2,400. Mr. Crawford intends this purchase for the four. low, only 1 to 1%c per lb.

A VERY FRESH REPORTER.

The last issue of the Live Stock Journal. active the past week, with large sales to in a report of the Michigan State Fair, has

"Spirituous liquors being excluded from the grounds, very little drunkenness was noticed, although it was not wholly absent, as the following will show. One your reporter being early on the grou his attention was attracted by the odd breakfast an old farmer was making, watermelon being the only article of diet; he re peated this singular meal at noon, and dur-ing the afternoon he was busily engaged in filling up from a bottle he carried in his pocket. It is evident that the bottle contained something stronger than extract of watermelon, for his legs were tied in double bow knots, and whenever he fell, which was of frequent occurrence, he had recourse special policeman, much to his displeasure.

We presume the above was put into the report of the Fair to make it more lively. The melon part of it is too fishy for belief. If that reporter ever attended any State Fair where the sale of liquor was more strictly prohibited we should like to know where it was. Another point is this: The farmers of this State, young or old, are not in the habit of making public exhibitions of themselves, and the chances are if such an occurrence as the arrest of a party under the influence of liquor did take place, it was some tramp or bummer and not a farmer -a fact which the limited experience of that reporter did not enable him to know. But what was the matter with that reporter any way? He says some of the stock had to be put in adjacent fields because the fair grounds could not accommodate them. He must have struck one of those watermelons. The cattle you saw, young man, were the town cows which supply the citizens of Jackson with milk. Hope you did not spend much time looking them over. Better hire a farmer's boy to show you around next time, and prevent any more mistakes.

### SHEEP FARMING IN FRANCE.

Frem our Paris Correspondent

Sheep farming in France is a vexatious prolbem, owing to the competition with Austra lian wools. Some rear the sheep rather for flesh than for wool; others try to utilize both. while depending on precocious breeds. The farmers of the region of Larzac, in the departments of Herault and Aveyron depend on milk as the end of sheep farming. But Larzae is a wild, mountainous region, with a peculiar natural vegetation of sweet grasses and a special race of sheep. The best animals are those which are never crossed, but ameliorated by selection. A ram weighs 88 to 112 lbs.; a ewe, 66 to 88 lbs.; and the dead is about half the live weight. The wool is not fine; the fleece weighs but 4½ lbs., and is sold at twelve sous per lb., to the fabricants of military

The natural herbage is the exclusive food of the Larzac sheep; it produces a rich and savory milk, admirably adapted for the preparation of Roquefort cheese—the French Stilton. About 22 gallons of milk yield 50 to 56 lbs. of cheese, and the latter fetches about 13 sous per lb., that which gives a value to the milk of six sous the quart. It requires eight sheep, or exceptionally six, to produce 220 lbs. of cheese. If the butcher price of the lamb, six fr., be added to the foregoing figures, the net profit, soil and locality considered, is not unfavorable.

The Dishley breed of sheep seems to be coming into favor in the west of France, for crossing local or rustic races. The lower temperature of the region suits it and the culture of turnips-its favorite food, is there making way. However, the district is not rich enough for the lazy. heavy feeding, but rapidly fattening Dishley, hesides the farmers only want the rams.

In this connection we may refer to the experiments of two French scientists, Messrs, Muntz and Girard, who were employed by the French government to study the influence of shed-feeding of sheep, on the production of manure, when the aliments be administered green or dry, and of the relative percentage of elements returned to fertilize the soil, when the sheep were folded or housed. The conclusions of these scientists are briefly these: About one half of the nitrogen in the food given, whether in a green or dry state, is lost: that is, passes into the manure; this feeding loss is greater, the richer the food is in azote: in other words the manure will be more nitrogenous. If earth be employed as litter, nearly all the nitrogen of the excrements will be retained; earth is thus more efficacious than straw or bedding. Now when sheep are folded the same results were observed; the soil acted like the clay bedding, and absorbed the nitrogen of the urine, etc., but not to a greater degree than when the animals were kept in shed, and had a loose bed of earth. Thus the immemorial practice of penning or parking sheep, has been borne out by the most carefully conducted experiments of the above named chemists.

### Stock Notes.

TEXAS fever is reported in Missouri, but only a few cases have been heard of up to

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA is reported in Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, Scotland, and Cumberland, England,

THE famous Hereford herd of Mr. Benjamin Rogers at "The Grove," near Leominster, England, was closed out at public sale recently. Thirty-one cows, 27 calves, 12 two-year-old heifers, 18 yearling heifers and nine bulls, seven of them yearlings, averaged nearly \$164 each. The prices realized were not up to what was anticipated.

THE Smith Brothers, of Eagle, Clinton County, have sold to the Anderson Brothers, of Midland City, the young bull Sixty A. J. C. C. H. R. He is by Medores 8163, out of Lillie Pope 8589. He has won the blue ribbon two years at Michigan State Fairs and is a model young animal.

MESSRS. MERRILL & FIFIELD, of Bay City, importers and breeders of Herefords, last week sold to Mr. Charles Crawford, of well as breeding, starts near the top. Such a herd of cattle will be a grand thing for

that section of the State. PROF. A. J. COOK has just sold to E. P. Kelsey, of Ionia, the Shorthorn bull Waterloo Duke 34072. As is well known, Waterloo Duke is by Imported 4th Duke of Clarence 26188, out of Oxford's Waterloo 5th, by Duke of Athelstane 226661. He was never in better trim, although eight years old, and weighing 2,550 lbs. Prof. Cook

would not have sold him for \$300 had not his other stock been so closely related to him. Prof. Cook has also sold to G. W. Inman, of Ypsilanti, the young bull Duke United States and Canada last week Royal, which weighs over 600 lbs., though only eight months old. This bull is from Darlington Duke 43236 and out of Royalty Duchess, by Darlington Duke, she from Royal Duchess 7th, by 23d Duke of Airdrie (41350). This bull is a bright red, and it is very hard to criticise him. Mr. Inman has also bought of Prof. Cook the old show cow Lissa 2nd, and her young deep red heifer calf. Mr. Inman has made a good start by these purchases, and ought soon to have a fine herd.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan Wm. Harsha, one of Detroit's pioneers, died

The equalized valuation of Michigan fo 886 is \$945,450,000

The Charlotte Daily News has ceased to en-lighten the world. "Busted." Manistee has 40 pauper families, and the nales of 38 of them are intemperate.

The cotton mills at Flint are to be started

The retail grocers' State organization is doing its best to abolish the credit system in this State.

Ovea 100,000 bushels of apples have been backed at Mt. Clemens by eastern buyers at about \$1 per barrel. The Howell opera house has been exten nally opened last week.

Peaches from trees planted nearly 50 years go in the vicinity of Grand Blanc, were exibited at the Flint Fair.

R. C. Auld, of Pinckney, captured several premiums at the Illinois State Fair on one of his Aberdeen-Angus herds. Smith Rudd, of Mendon, is the happy pos-

sessor of the original Davy Crockett's rifle which he "sets great store by."

Alfred Richards, of Buchanan, will long re nember the hailstorm of the 22nd. It de royed \$1,800 worth of cauliflower for him. Jacob Marquette, employe in the Peninsu r car works of this city, was caught in the achinery and instantly killed on the 24th.

Muskegon is great on talk. There are 28 lephones and 123 miles of telephone wires n the town. The invariable salutation i A wire fence proved the death of four cows t Kalamazoo last week. Lightning struck

tree, against which the cows were standing

Union City has a new fruit-drying estab lishment which can dispose of 600 bushels of fruit in 24 hours, and will furnish employent to 50 persons.

Lewis Cross, of Centreville, St. Joseph County, had a fine orchard of 100 trees. Last week's tornado "went through it," and left just one tree standing.

George Ernst, assistant civil engineer of the P. H. & N. W., fell from the top of a box-car last week, and had his leg so crushed that it will have to be amputated. Pontiac Gazette: Wm. McDaniels has rais ed this season two crops of celery on the same ground, selling the first of the second crop on the fifth of September.

Ellsworth Hall, of Cadillac, will spend 90 days in Ionia for brutally kicking a ten-year-old girl. The girl is dead, but it could not be

A recent "drive" on the Ontonagon River brought down two million feet of logs, about enough to give two weeks' work to the Ontonagon mills, which will be started at once. Kelly's fruit drying establishment at Reading disposes of about 1,000 bushels of apples weekly, for which only about 12½ cents per bushel are paid. They use the Alden pro-

Charlotte Republican: The Southworth Brothers, of Eaton, with a traction engine, frew to the city Monday, in one load 178 bushels of beans. Rather discounts horse-

power. Russell Mentor, deputy marshal of Paw aw, was badly cut by a razor in the hand f Mel. Howard, colored, whom he had ar ested and was taking to jail. Howard es

The showers of last week rather dampene ardor and diminished the crowds at the various fairs held in various parts of the State. The county fairs are the most abund-ant fall crop in Michigan.

A little child of E. E. Roscoe's, of Nashville as suffered for several months from a nasal rouble which could not be cured. Lastweek physician removed a shoe button from the hild's nostril, and it is recovering.

David Hail, of Dakota, recently began proceedings against his wife, who was living in Jackson Co. Death anticipated the action of the courts, however, the wife having died one week before the summons was issued. Thomas Fitzgerald, convicted of the murder

of Thomas Quinn, in this city, was sentenced to 25 years in State prison. All that saved

A national bank is to be organized at St. Ignace, with a capital of \$50,000. It will absorb the business of the Burt private banking house. The Midland County savings bank was organized last week, with a paid-in capital of \$25,000. Birmingham Eccentric: J. F. Rundell cap-

tured the lion's share of premiums last week at the State Fair. One hundred and eightyseven dollars was received by him in premi-ums, all first class and second, no thirds. During his stay there he sold \$753 worth of his celebrated Shropshire sheep. D. P. Clay, of Grand Rapids, who failed re-

cently, has sold his elegant residence for \$62,-000, and a Lyons Street block for \$40,000 to satisfy creditors. He will sell \$200,000 worth of standing pine for the same laudable purpose and if not pushed will come out of the racket with a handsome fortune. Archie Chatfield, a farm hand employed Archie Chatfield, a farm hand employed near South Lyon, was arrested on Friday last, charged with being concerned in wrecking the freight train on the Grand Trunk on the 16th. A piece of rail three feet long had been removed, and by the disaster thus caused, one man was killed and several badly hurt. The officers claim it is a clear case against Chatfield, but refuse to give particul-

Alpena is "out of the woods." The fir hrough train on the D., B. C. & A. road from through train on the D., B. C. & A. road from Black River to Alpena went through Monday evening, the train going to within about three miles of Alpena, whence carriages take the passengers to the city. It is expected that the cars will run directly into the city within two weeks. For eight months past cars have run only as far as Black River, and previous to that time Au Sable was the north-

Jacob Hutchins, of Summit township, Jackson County, died last week, after a long illness, aged 82 years. He was a neighbor of Jacob B. Crouch in his lifetime, and had occupied the farm where he died for 50 years. He was a very important witness in the trial of Dan Holcomb, which took place in the winter of 1884-5, and was the person who found the tracks leading from Dan's house to the Crouch house, after the murder, which he swore were Jud Crouch's tracks.

Crawford intends this purchase for the foun
Crawford intends this

dation of a herd, and in individual merit as ing for his "health" and doing a little by ing for his "health" and doing a little busness to pay expenses. He would sell ten galons of kerosene, in tin can with pump at
tachment, for the small sum of one doing at
object being less to amass filthy lucrethan to
enlighten the world by diffusing kerosena.
About 100 confiding citizens gave him a dollar
each, and have been waiting some time for
the ten gallons of oil, etc. Some of them are
making up their minds they'll be grey-headed making up their minds they'll be grey-

### General

Missouri has 14 counties which do not en tain a licensed saloon. The Grant monument fund last week reach

ed a total of \$123,502,43 The first judicial execution in Kansas will occur on the 7th of February, 1887.

There were 187 failures throughout the El Coyote, the Mexican bandit, is really dead, his body having been identified.

The contract for a million dollar bridge

Bishop Shanahan, Catholic bishop of the diocese of Harrisburg, Pa., died suddante week.

Henry George has been nominated mayor of New York city by the Central L

James Howe, founder of the New York Spirit of the Times, is dead, at Lafayette, In

Ex-Commissioner Dudley is accused of granting partisan pensions, and may be "investigated" by the G. A. R.

The Giant powder mills near West Berkely, Cal., exploded last week. It seems a good year for explosions of that kind. Charleston, S. C., suffered another subter-ranean disturbance last week, which badly frightened the inhabitants again.

mmense hail stones at South Bend, Ind., in a torm on the 22nd, and several persons were injured. John J. Orr, of Louisville, Ky., was arrested

Over 25,000 lights of glass were broken he

in Sarnia, Ont., last week, on charge of bringing \$4,700 said to be stolen from his employers into Canada. American "drummers" have to pay monthly license of twenty-five dollars before they can sell goods in Mexico, according to

The ex-members of the board of public works of Cincinnati are charged with having embezzled \$10,000 or more from the city by

Sam Thomas, of Chicago, was arrested for issuing counterfeit money last week. About \$1,500 in bogus 50-cent pieces have been put into circulation within three weeks,

eans of false vo

The Moosac powder mills at Jermyn, near Scranton, Pa., exploded last week, killing two nen, whose bodies were literally blown to troms and sunk in an adjoining lake. At Winnipeg a lad of twelve years who was

tried on a charge of stealing chickens, but acquitted, felt the disgrace so keenly that he took poison as soon as he was released. A. C. Strong, of Napierville, Ill., knight templar in attendance at the St. Louis co clave, was killed at Cheltenham, near S Louis, as he was taking the train for home.

It is reported that the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company has adopted the Edison system of telegraphing from moving trains, and will put it in operation on its whole line. About 2,000 citizens of Wisconsin have

formed a colony to emigrate to Topolbambo, Mexico, in October, and settle on 5,000 acres of land granted by the Mexican Government Engineer Brewer and Conductor Harrison nave been arrested in consequence of the inding of a coroner's jury on the Silver Creek callroad disaster, charging them with blame for the accident.

Mary Gray, of Chicago, seems to have adopted an orphan boy for the express pur-pose of misusing him. She is accused of eruel abuse, among it being included the tearing off his finger nails. The family of Arresures, who was murdered in Mexico, has instituted a claim of ten thousand dollars against the Mexican Government. The papers have been forwarded to Gov. Ireland, of Texas, for approval.

Wm. H. Todd, of Fayette City, Pa., has had White, arrested for conspiracy to do him out of a share of his father's estate, worth

Emerson & Fisher's carriage works at Cin cinnati have shut down business because union interference. The company employ five hundred men and have determi

Two American citizens of German Schmidt and Stuhr, who have been g several weeks on a visit to their old Kiel, Holstein, have been ordered German Government to leave the emoy the German Gover oire by the 8th of Oct. There are 365,783 pensioners on the U.S.

pension rolls; and the amount of pensions paid during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886, was \$63,797,831. There were 13,397 widows of survivors of the war of 1812, and a loss in this class during the year of 3,815. It is stated that the Louisiana orang

orop is a complete failure thus year owing to the severe freeze of last winter. The average is usually from thirty to fifty millions per year; this season there will not be one million, not even enough for home consumption. Nicholas Doyle, gate keeper on the Penn sylvania railroad at New Brunswick, N. J., for 30 years, and who has saved more than a dozen people from death during that time, was himself struck by a train while attempt-ing to save a life, and so mangled that he is

Now it is said that the reason that young Henry Beecher, son of the noted Brooklyn livine, was not confirmed as collector at Port Townsend was because he refused to become a party to the plundering carried on by a ring of federal officers; and that he was an nest man and a capable officia

The State Line Association held a meeting at Chicago last week, at which it was decided to slaughter 2,000 of the 3,000 cattle now unclearly consultations. ler quarantine on account of pleuro-pneu-nonia. It was decided that the disease, rous and must be exterminated. During a storm at Lima, Ohio, lightning struck a tank of oil, setting it and an adjacent tank on fire, and 2,400 barrels of oil were burned. Five wells were struck and destroyed. The derrick at the gas works oil well was

struck, and burned, together with all machinery, but the gas works were saved. The lumber manufacturers' association met president, and among the directors elected are A. T. Lay, of Traverse City, and R. G. Peters

George M. Bartholomew, of Hortford, Conn-president of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford, is a defaulter in the sum of \$127,000. Mr. Bartholomew has had charge of the affairs of the company since 1878, with absolutely no supervision, having made no report to the directors during that time. George M. Bartholomew, of Hortford, Conn., About 16 of Philadelphia's police force and

"rounders" got "gloriously and uproarlously "drunk last week, and instituted a reign of terror in one of the wards of the city. Several citizens were injured in various encounters, among them one Powell, whose injuries were reported as likely to result fatally.

W. R. Harvey, W. P. Dickinson and Frank Crittenden, members of the Chicago Board of Trade, are accused of swindling customers whose business they looked after. Counter charges have been filed and a big scandal is imminent. There is an old saying about "honor among thieves" which does not seem to work in this case.

In the purchase of a portion of property known as the Dunbar estate by the city of Boston, for \$157,000, it is now stated that the estate got \$140,000 and the other \$17,000 went to A. J. Brown, local politician. An investigation is in order, and it is believed Boston's believe the state of nie circles will be shown to be nearly

September

week, charged with having made off w 300 in vouchers entrusted to him by gaged in paving the streets in New which he took to a broker and had disc The man who was mean enough to

### Foreign.

dollars capital, is to build a railway connecting the Black Sea with the guif. A Paris-Berlin syndicate with twelve

Three Frenchmen were expelled Metz, Germany, last week, on susp being spies in the employ of the Fren Prince Alexander is reported to h

thy said to an intimate friend that he no further attempt to return a, as he had decided to settle of A train filled with soldiers returning Strasburg who had completed their years' service, collided with another the station at Berlin. Three soldier

rilled and 20 wounded A French military critic connected value of the publique Francaise, who witnessed cent German manœuvers, expresses him that the German cavairy is "splendid," but thinks the infantry tillery inferior to that of France.

The tunnel which is being built in He The tunnel which is being built in Hi Westphalia, was the scene last wee dreadful catastrophe. The workm tunneling from both sides towards the while a mass of rocks was being explicitly dynamite on one side the workmen other opening were not informed to go tharm's way. A fearful explosion on killing many of the laborers. The nurse yet nuknows. as vet unknown.

The eleven greatest dairy States, York. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, gan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Mini Missouri, and Kansas, had, as show the last census, 7,524,643 cows us dairying. A CORRESPONDENT of Vick's Magazin

how to have fresh tomatoes at Thanks As late as possible before frost I dig up of the strongest vines full of green ton and hang them up by the roots in a proof cellar. The fruit will gradually and you can have a few every Sunday. do not color so deeply, nor taste so st as those grown in the open air, the co ing a pale pink and the tomatoes tastin sweet and juicy. After this date, espe if there is any humidity in the cellar, that are left on the vines begin to get so pulpy and soon decay. I formerly hung up with the roots exposed, but this see enveloped them in paper flour sacks, was an improvement, as being more cl The foregoing is a very simple experi and will prolong the enjoyment of fres den sauce for several weeks.

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teen two year olds have averaged 10 lbs. 83-1 This is the Herd from which to get found a SMITHS, POWELL & LA When writing always mention Michigan Far

POOR PRAIRIE LIVE DOOR VILLAGE, LA PO ERS and breeders of Clydesdale and elected by one of the firm with reference to a good pedigrees, tracing through sir One Hundred Stallions and Ma aires and dawn res and dams and grades of our own br week, charged with having made off with \$2,-800 in vouchers entrusted to him by men en-gaged in paying the streets in New Orleans, which he took to a broker and had discounted. The man who was mean enough to rob the poor laborers belonged to a rich and influen-tial family.

### Foreign

A Paris-Berlin syndicate with twelve million ollars capital, is to build a railway system onnecting the Black Sea with the Persian

Three Frenchmen were expelled from Metz, Germany, last week, on suspicion of being spies in the employ of the French mili-Prince Alexander is reported to have re-cently said to an intimate friend that he would make no further attempt to return to Bul-garia, as he had decided to settle down in private life.

A train filled with soldiers returning from Strasburg who had completed their three years service, collided with another train in the station at Berlin. Three soldiers were killed and 20 wounded.

A French military critic connected with the A French initiary of the controlled with the re-eent German manœuvers, expresses his opin-ion that the German cavalry is simply "splendid," but thinks the infantry and ar-tillery inferior to that of France.

The tunnel which is being built in Hammin, Westphalia, was the scene last week of a dreadful catastrophe. The workmen are tunneling from both sides towards the middle. while a mass of rocks was being exploded by ite on one side the workmen on the other opening were not informed to get out of harm's way. A fearful explosion occured, killing many of the laborers. The number is

The eleven greatest dairy States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michi gan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas, had, as shown by the last census, 7,524,643 cows used in dairying.

A CORRESPONDENT of Vick's Magazine tells how to have fresh tomatoes at Thanksgiving: As late as possible before frost I dig up some of the strongest vines full of green tomatoes. and hang them up by the roots in a frostproof cellar. The fruit will gradually ripen, and you can have a few every Sunday. They do not color so deeply, nor taste so strongly as those grown in the open air, the color being a pale pink and the tomatoes tasting cool, sweet and juicy. After this date, especially if there is any humidity in the cellar, those that are left on the vines begin to get soft and pulpy and soon decay. I formerly hung them up with the roots exposed, but this season I enveloped them in paper flour sacks, which was an improvement, as being more cleanly. The foregoing is a very simple experiment, and will prolong the enjoyment of fresh garden sauce for several weeks.

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during the past season over 82 lbs. per day, and
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these animals are very choice.

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P. wamo, Ienia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All suck registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Ftock for sale. Correspondence solicited. C L. HOYT, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder

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S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich Sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited,

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J. GAGE, South Lyon, Mich., breeder of pure Jersey Red awine; also registered Merino sheep of Atwood blood. Stock for sale, o20-6m† WM. O. SMITH, Brookdale farm, breede, of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. The pioneer flock this part of this State. Stock for sale P. O. Carson City, Montcalm County, Mich. 482-19. W H. BERTRAM, Addison, Lenawee Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan Register-ed Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. #9-19 W.M. H. BLOW, Flint Valley Stock Farm Thornville, Lapeer County, breeder of reg-istered Merino Sheep, Berkshire and Poland China Swine, and Plymouth Rock chicks. my18-19

### Shropsbire Downs.

CARLOOK'S imported and Michigan-bred Shropshire sheep are the popular mutton Wood breed. Oldest established in Michigan. Unexcelled by any. Choicest stock at moderate rates. Wesiey J. Garlock, Howell, Mich. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughered Shropshire and Hampshire sheep. Correspondence promptly answered.

LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and un-registered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms. EWIS WILLEY, Pewamo, Ionia County, breeder of Shropehire Downs from imported tock. The mutton sheep of the world. myl-54

# A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, breeder of Shropshire Stock from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. au8-im

Everett Seed Wheat For Sale.

A high grade wheat: gives satisfaction wherever grown; bald; white chaff; red wheat. Price \$250 per bushel; two bushels or more, \$2; bags free. Send for descriptive circular. Address 57-tf T. I. SUTTON, Sutton, Lenawee Co., Mich WM. WHITFIELD & SONS, Lakeside
Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., breeders of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and
Hampshire sheep. Stock for sale.

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks.

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CEORGE B. COLE, Lansing, breeder of registered Berkshire pigs of the Sallie, Lady Clermont and Souvenir families. Also pure Suffolk pigs direct from imported stock. Correspondence invited.

W. G. CAVAN. Brampton, Ont., importer, breeder and shipper of pure-bred Berkshires. Stock for sale. Letters promptly another of the control o

### Poland-Chinas.

A C. BOWEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-breeder of HAYES, Ithaca, Gratiot Co., breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. Stock recorded in Ohic Poland China Record. Young stock for sale at prices to suit the times. oct3-17

C H. STANTON, Proprietor of Wood Lawr Stock Farm, St. Louis, Gratiot Co., breede, and shipper of pure bred Poland China swine are Southdown sheep. Correspondence solicited.

C. W. JONES, Richland, breeder of pure-bred of Poland-Chinas. My breeding stock all re-corded in both the Ohio and American Poland Ohina Records. F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. All stock in Ohio P. C. Becord. Breeding stock not akin for sale. Alse breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

L. LINTZ, Oak Ridge Stock Farm, Rochester, Jakland Co., breeder of pure Poland-China swine. All stock bred from the most noted families and all breeding stock recorded in Onio P C. Record. Stock for sale.

W. RILEY & CO., Greenville, Montcalm co., breeders and shippers of Poland-China swine; all recorded in Ohio Poland-China record Correspondence solicited. IF you want pure Poland-China swine of best strains of blood or choice registered Merinos sheep write to me or see my stock before you purchase elsewhere. C. M. Fellows, Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

### Chester Whites.

A. SEARING, Lyons, Ionia Co., breeder and
, shipper of Chester White swine, Oxford
Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle. All stock recorded. Correspondence solicited and personal
inspection invited. Reduced rates by express

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenat breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester Wolfe

W. FITCH, Howell, Livingston Co., breed or of thoroughbred Cheshires. Stock for sale orrespondence promptly answered. TITSWORTH, Millington, Tuscola Ca breeder and shipper of Improved Chasette. Swine—a specialty. Order early. Correspondence, solicited.

### Duroc-Jerseys.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Flint, Genesse Ce., breeder and shipper of pure-bred Durce Jer soy Red swine, registered Atwood Merins sheep and Black-breasted Red game fowls. 1722 13

HORSES.-Draft and Trotting.

Persons visiting either of the three following breeding establishments will be carried to the there if desired. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, breeder of Percase ron Horses. Imp. Duke of Perche, Monarch and Gray Duke in the stud. Stock for sale at all times at moderate prices. Am breeding Shetland ponies and Jersey Red Swine. Come and see e) write for what you want.

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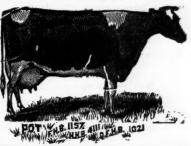
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TO CLOSE OUT!

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tock recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record

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JAMES BERRY. Somerset Center, Mich. Breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, Duroc-Jersey swine and Bronze turkeys
Some fine spring pigs for sale cheap. Do not
buy unti: you get my prices. JAMES BERRY, SOMERSET CENTER, Hillsdile Co., Mich. 823-1y



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A splendid Jersey bull! Registered A. J. C. O. No. 10051. Three years old. Or will exchange for a good young horse. Address. H. M. POMEROY, 1y14-tf Box 196. Adrian, Mich. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS!

FOR SALE CHEAP.

### I have sbout Twenty head of fine Cows, Heifers and Calves,

for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms,
Write for description, prices and records, stating
what is wanted.

A. L. FOR BES,
168-tf Stockbridge, Mich.



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### Boetry.

THE OTHER WORLD.

It lies around us like a cloud-A world we do not see, May bring us there to be.

Its gentle breezes fan our cheek;

Amid our worldly cares, Its gentle voices whisper love, And mingle with our prayers Sweet hearts around us throb and beat,

Sweet, helping hands are stirred. And palpitates the veil between With breathings almost heard

The gilence-awful, sweet and calm-They have no power to break: For mortal words are not for them To utter or partake.

So thin, so soft, so sweet they glide, So near to press they seem. So fain to lull us to our rest, And melt into our dream.

And in the hush of rest they bring, 'Tis easy now to see How lovely and how sweet a pass The hour of death may be

To close the eye, to close the ear, Wrapped in a trance of bliss, And gently dream, in loving arms To swoon to That, from This.

Scarce knowing if we wake or sleep, Scarce asking where we are-To feel all evil sink away, All sorrow and all care.

Sweet souls around us! watch us still. Press nearer to our side-Into our thoughts, into our prayers With gentle keepings glide.

Let death between us be as naught-A dried and vanished stream; Our joy be the reality; Our suffering life, the dream.

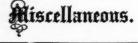
-Harriet B. Stone SEPTEMBER.

A change creeps over nature. A deep flush Mounts to the maple leaf: the air is clear, The grapes are purpling, and a crimson blush Spreads o'er such flowers as deck the waning

Ripe apples bend the trees, while golden rod By roadside, lane, and meadow gaily nod.

Now whistlings of the quail are often heard From buckwheat-fields, while on the calm a

The drumming of the partridge. Not a bird Builds a nest; but night is thrill'd by notes From crickets near, and locusts' drowsy hum That seems to say: "September time has come -Sophie L. Schenck, in Brooklyn Magazine.



### "SIMPLE DAN."

How Aunt 'Cinda Helped an Office Out of a Tight Place.

A group of some ten boon companions wa gathered around a glowing fire one evening. talking of the war and the thrilling scen through which so many had passed.

"I tell you, boys," said Col. Gardiner, a ber from it, "I think I had about as close a call during the war, to come out as well as I ferent as to whether I got safely out of my was in this way: "A company of six of us were out on

scouting expedition. It was near the town of Winchester, that became so famous during the war for being taken and retaken so often, but it was some six or eight miles farther down the valley toward the Ope-A couple of negroes came into our lines, and one of them said: " 'Massa Stonewall Jackson's men's com-

in', kase I heerd ole Massa say to Missey dat here, and we don't want 'em to get away de Yanks would be travelin' like blazes 'fore de sun done sot nex' day.'

"We didn't take this information as worth much, for these excitable people had several times before needlessly alarmed us. Our commander thought best, however, to send us out on a little scouting trip. We took quite a little circuit, going out around Brucetown, down to Wadesville, and from there across south to Berryville. We were just beginning to feel that we were again to the colored people, when 'boom!' went a cannon away toward Winchester. This was soon followed by another and another. Then the sound of musketry, volley after volley. came to us, and we knew that our men had been surprised by the Confederates, and we were afraid we would be cut off from the division to which we belonged. So we hurried forward at a rapid rate, and soon found by trying several different roads that the enemy had pickets posted on all of them. After hasty consultation we concluded to leave the road and cut across the fields, the very worst thing we could have done under the circumstances. We had gone but a short distance when we found that we were pursued by a squad of cavalry.

"We had not the slightest chance with them. The country was full of stone ledges. We could not see their great, broad, irregular faces, just protruding above ground, un til we came to them, and then we would have to go around; while the enemy, knowing all about the surface of the country, would just circle around these ledges and be ready to start after us again. We soon saw that we would be captured in this way, and you fattenin' dat cow for beef; she looks when near a slip of woods not far from the turnpike, we threw ourselves from our horse and each one ran for life to gain cover. Here we found the ledges of rock high and bin laughin' ober old Suse's ribs dis long plentiful, and our chances were good, as it time, kase if she was fat the sogers would was getting dusk. It was but a short time until I found myself alone, separated from She jes' kaint drink her coffee widout cream all my comrades—alone in the deepening no way you fixes it. Missus she mighty twilight.

"I thought the army was about five miles west of where I was, and I determined to tay and reach it through the dark and over the rockiest region I had ever seen. I started, and I suppose I traveled about two miles, although it seemed ten, as I blundered along over rocks, briers, and thistles.

"The first thing I knew I heard the well-known sound to every soldier's ear: "Halt! Who goes there?"

"I had run almost upon a picket of the enemy. I held my breath. I was afraid he would hear me breathe or the beating of my heart. I quietly slipped back a piece over door she said: the route I had come, as near as I could make it out.

"You may think it was not a very soldier. ly act feeling so much afraid of the sentinel, but I did not want to fall into the hands of the enemy. The negroes had told of some fearfully cruel things they did with some of our men when they took them prisoners, and I believed they were truthful in the

"The next start I made I bore more toward the south. I had not gone far until I saw a light. I knew at a glance that it was a negro quarter, and I resolved to reach it if I could. I crept cautiously along, and as I came nearer I knew of a certainty it was me. So I done shell a bushel of cawn, an' a pine torch burning in a negro's hut. I had got it hid away, an' I done promise her dat learned to tell their homes at night by their peculiar flaming torch-lights. I stopped in front of the cabin and cautiously looked in. A bright mulatto woman was moving about the low room, busy at work. She seemed to be entirely alone, and was singing, in a low, plaintive voice,

I'm gwine up to de New Jerusalem, By an' by, etc.

"I crept up close beside the cabin, and went into that door about as quick I reckon as ever any one did. I expected she would think I had been shot out of a gun, coming in in such a hurry. She was about to sound a note of alarm when I laid my finger on my mouth, and, motioning to her that I wanted to be hid, I darted behind the half-open door. She nodded an assurance that she would help me.

"She hustled up to the fire, and as she passed the pine torch, sticking in a crack in the jam, she brushed it down, and then taking a heavy, home-made iron shovel, began covering up the fire, talking to herself, after the custom of her people. As she piled on the ashes she said:

""Deed I is one wasteful nigger, usin' up so much fire an' light. Ef Ole Missy was to come out here an' see me usin' firelight an' pine knot too, she'd say, 'Cinda, you is 'stravigant, usin' dem lights up in dat ar' style.

"By this time only a few flickering rays of light played over the room. In the corner opposite this was a bed, very humble-looking, but clean. At the head of it was a faded quilt hanging against the wall, which I supposed was to keep the wind out. Some ome-made stools and a table of the same nake was all besides that the room conained

"The woman-'Cinda, as she called herself-bustled around the bed awhile, then she lifted one side of the hanging quilt, and motioned to me to pass under. I did so, and she let it fall again in front of me. She then took her knitting and sat down in front of the fire. I could hear the click of her needles for a little while, and then all was still for a few moments, when a snoring announced the fact that 'Cinda was sleeping.

"While she nodded and snored, I examined or rather felt around quietly to see where I was. 'I found that I stood in a deep doorway, that seemed to be nailed up. I got so tired standing still that I almost concluded to lie down and sleep, too, when I heard the low growling of a dog, and the sound of voices approaching. 1 knew in an instant that it was myself and men that the strangers were after. 'Cinda nodded and snored he stooped over the hearth and turning up on, apparently oblivious to all around, and his big-bowled pipe knocked a glowing em- if I had not learned so well the character of these people I would have thought her indifdid, as most any man I have heard of. It close quarters or not; but I was sure she had her part to act. Here the men entered the cabin door, and one of them, laughing, said:

"'All's right, here, except that darky sleeping there so close to the fire. I see she has covered it up for the night, but still, if she was to nod forward and lose her balance, she might fall into the hot embers and quan, near the old 'Burned Factory.' Gen. get burned. Say, Mammy 'Cinda,' he said Banks was in command there at the time. as he shook her, 'have you seen any here this afternoon? We are hunting for a small party of Yanks that got hemmed in from us. Say, did you see 'em?"

"'Sogers, did you say, Massa,' said 'Cinda' widely opening her eyes, and looking first at one of them, then at another, as if frightened out of a deep sleep. 'How many is dar, Massa, dat you is arter?" gathering up her fallen knitting and rising to her feet.

"'We think there are about four around here some place; there were six of them, but we caught two down near the old stone house, and are awful anxious to get the rest: be made the victims of the foolish fears of one of 'em is an officer, and if we catch him we allow to make him smart for some of the wrongs done to our soldiers that have been taken prisoners.'

> ""Xactly so, Massa,' said 'Cinda, with an old-fashioned curtsy. 'I tell you, I 'spect done seed dem very sogers dis ebenin'. Allus when I goes out to milk old Suse, old Missey say, "Now, 'Cinda, do be keerful, and look up and down the pike afore you gits under dat barn flo' to git out the cawn for de cow, an' see if dar is any sojers in sight kase if dey eber sees you gittin' any out from dar, its gone corn."'

"'Oh, well, go on Aunty and tell us about the soldiers,' said one of the men impatiently. 'How many did you see, and where were they?"

"'Dat's jes' what I was gwine to tell ye," said she, with a toss of her red-turbaned head. 'Whe I looks up the pike I sees four ogers comin' ridin' like de John Gilpin litde Miss Jenny read to us about one time. Dey seemed like they was in one mighty big hurry. I jes' stood dar scratchin' my head, looking arter dem. When dey was gwine by one of dem done holler, "Say, red-top, are like she would make one of de kine we gits lots of." I tell you Massa, I done laf at dat fool speech till I tinks I fall ober. We is all 'fiscate her; den what would old Missus do? ticular dat way.'

"'You say they were going toward Berryville, and were Yanks?' said one of the men, as they turned to go.

"'Fer shure, I knows dey were dem Yan-

kee sogers.' "'How do you know they were?" "'Kase dey wore dem blue coats wid

shiny buttons on, an' dey was slick, clean, and fat lookin', like dey allus hab a good time."

"'All pretty good reasons, Aunty,' said one of them with a laugh. Again they turned to go, and as 'Cinda followed them to the

"'Massa, does you tink dat if any ob de men comes in from deir hidin' places befo' ward and said:

nornin', dat me an' one ob dem would dar to go to de ole mill wid a grist ob corn? You know young Missus bin sick this long time, an' ain't got no appetite. She done griebe ober young Massa gittin' killed till I pelieve unless she gits somethin' to help her, she's gwine to die. When I takes her anything to eat she looks at me so pitiful like, an' says: "Oh, 'Cinda, if it was only some good corn-bread like we used to hab befo' the wah, an' your Massa was standin' here live an' well, den I believe I could eat." Den she falls to cryin', an' dat nearly kills when our men gits 'session agin, I am gwine to tote it to de ele mill an' get some meal an' make somethin' fur her that I knows she kin eat. An' if you knows de road is clar I is gwine 'fore the morn' sun shine. I done know whar Simple Dan is hid, an' I could git him to go, if he warn't sich a fool 'bout bein' afeard ob de sogers.'

"'You can go in safety, I think,' said one of the men, as he stood leaning with one hand on the door-casing and looked down into the dark, earnest, upturned face of the woman. 'We have made arrangements for men belonging a ound here to serve as pickets to-night in every direction around the mill, and Mr. Grubb will run the mill all right. You will only have to pass one set of pickets, and you tell them you are Gen. Thompson's people, and they will never even stop you, when they see you are going to mill. They know that every person goes there as soon as we get possession of this region. If you can get hold of Dan to go with you, that will keep you from being afraid and if you coax him up by promising him to bacco he will do wonders for you.' Here he dived down in his pants pocket and brought out a small bit, and after biting off a corner from it reached it to her and said: 'Here that is enough to toll him along.'

"In an instant they were gone. 'Cinda stood a while listening to them as they passed down the pike. She then closed and bolted the door, and I could hear her light step here and there as she passed around the cabin. Presently she came with some clother and whispered:

"'You take dem off you is got on an' put dese on.' "Then she set a large gourd behind the

quilt and whispered: "'Jes' vou wash vo' face an' hands good in dat, an' jes' let 'em dry."

"I could hear her go up the ladder into the loft and come down, as if she was bearing a heavy burden, then the sound of corn pouring from one sack to another. Now again the footsteps sounded along the floor, and this time I could hear her at the cupboard. Then she neared my place of concealment, and again hoisting the corner of the quilt in front of me, reached her hand in and said in a low voice:

"Gib me dem clothes you done took off. den take dis an' eat it," and again she was

"What I got to eat was a piece of fat meat, some cold hominy and a cup of old Suse's milk. As I ate I heard the door after the usual 'Sarvant, Massa,' and a low quietly open and close, and I knew by the death-like stillness that I was alone. She sir; but I hearn you laugh, an' I knows you had gone to put my clothes somewhere where they would tell no tales. I resolved to quietly slip down on the floor and enjoy my supper, and I did. I presume no man ever ate meal that tasted better. It was the first morsel I had eaten since early in the morning, and I had been on the go constantly, except while I had been standing up behind that quilt; and that had well-nigh made me so stiff that I could not bend. As soon as I was through eating I straightened up again I had scarcely done so when the door softly opened and closed. Quietly 'Cinda glided along until she came to where I was, and lipping behind the quilt, whispered:

"'Now you listen good to what I tells mill, an' you is Simple Dan, an' is goin' along wid me, an' all you got to do when we comes to de pickets is jes' to wait an' let me do de talkin', an' if any ob them goes to plaguin' you, jes' you kin' ob hang back like an' say "bacca,' an' when I promises von some, den von come right 'long wid me, Now you sure you min' me, an' I am gwine to git you safe back to de Union lines.

"Here she started out and pulled me along. On one corner of the wide stone hearth stood two sacks, probably a half bushel of corn in each. She threw one on my shoulder, and then took the other. Reaching me a stout club and taking one herself, she passed out. I followed and after softly closing the door she led the way Soon we were treading a narrow path through a deep, dark body of woods. On, on, we went; sometimes I nearly fell, and my sack grew very heavy. I was, oh! so tired! Soon we began to near the edge of the wood, then I heard the challenge:

"'Halt! Who goes there!" "My guide answered, 'Me, Massa Grobes. I knows your voice, if it is to dark to see you. We is two ob Gin'ral Thompson's people gwine to de ole mill for meal. Massa Patterson say dat dey gwine to grin' all night. You know young Mis sus is sick, an' she wants her cawn-bread powerful bad. Ise got Simple Dan here long wid me.'

"' Pass along, 'Cinda, you faithful creature! I wish there were more as true as you are,' said the picket.

"'Come 'long, Dan,' said 'Cinda, looking back to where I stood like a culprit. 'Why don't you come 'long. Don't go to gittin one ob your fool spells here!" "'Bacca!' I said, tr mbling from head

to foot. "'Come right 'long,' said she, pulling me by the sleeve past the picket. "I aint gwine to stop here wid dis hebby sack to gib ye bacca. Ef you goes along wid me all the way, an' back agin, I am got a big piece in my bosom fer ye, but if yer takes one of yer triflin spells an' leabs me fo' I git back to old Massa's house I is nebber gwine to

gib you a bite.' "Onward we trudged with our heavy sacks, now across a field, now on the out skirts of a wood, but never in the open road. At length we reached a small body of woods and halted. My guide motioned me to stand still. Passing around a ledge of rock, after several minutes' absence, she returned and bade me drop my sack. She piloted me over the same route by which she had just returned, around the rock to an opening. Here two stalwart negro men me us. One of them whispered to me to follow him, and as we started 'Cinda leaned for"'Massa, you is safe now. I'se gwine to

mill,' and she flitted away. "We went through a crevice in the rock, down into one of those large caves that are known in the Shenandoah Valley as 'sink holes.' We went down, down its steep rocky side until we saw a light glimmering from the bottom, and a hum of voices reached us. At last we touched bottom, and were greeted by a squad of ragged-looking fellows, who I found were like myself, Union soldiers. Indeed, two of them were my own men, comrades of my morning ride, brought there by the negroes. These sink holes were all known to them as stations on the underground railway.' "Our cave was not fitted up with many

and overcoats that had been, probably abandoned by soldiers on the march or left upon the battlefields near by. These furnished us beds. Our living was small rations of bread, plenty of parched corn, and the best of water. These were brought to us every night. Here we lived, and wondered what was going on above ground, for nearly a week. One day one of our keepers came and told us there had been a fight above Winchester, and that 'Massa Stone wall Jackson's men was a runnin' like blazes, an' dat de Union sogers was a 'ginnin' to come in'. By evening of that day the last straggling rebels had passed, and the Union soldiers were beginning to camp near the 'Spout Springs' on the Opequan. Once more we could come out to the daylight, and not hide like rats in their holes. "We were a hard-looking crew. Myself

luxuries. We had plenty of army blanket

and two others were as black as the 'ace of spades.' My color was the effect of my washing in 'Cinda's cabin. We laughed long and loud, as we viewed each other by daylight. I have wished many a time that was artist enough to paint that scene, for the home friends to look upon. I tell you it would have been a group such as is rarely seen. When we reached our division we were received with joy,"

"Colonel. I am anxious to know what be came of that woman and her grist of corn,' said Capt. Barrows, as he sent a curling wreath of tobacco smoke high above his head. "Did she get that corn ground?"

"Yes, Captain, she got that meal home in time to make a pone for a sick mistress' breakfast. This close call came for me just a short time before Lincoln issued his famous Emancipation Proclamation, and you all remember how the army came near being swamped with the negroes pouring in from all parts of the slave States, craving the protection of the Union soldiers, and ask ing to be sent to some point North, so that if such a thing was to happen that the pro clamation should have to be revoked, they would be beyond the fear of being enslaved again. In our division of the army, then in the Shenandoah Valley, we were astonished every time the forage wagons came in They would be just loaded with women and children, while the men would walk with huge bundles on their backs. One of these men came one day, with hat in hand, and bow, said: 'I 'spect you don't know meis the Cunnel what I carries de eatable an' de water to in de cave when you was trying to get back to the army.'

"'That's a fact,' I said, giving him hearty shake of the hand, 'and I am real glad to see you. And tell me, Hamp', what became of 'Cinda? Did she get home with both of those sacks of meal?

"He laughed a big haw-haw and said 'Neber you be onesy, Cunnel, 'bout Mam' ma 'Cinda; she done bin 'bout right small chance, and she aint gwine to get los'. One ob her boys, Cesar, was a waitin' dar close by to help her tote dat cawn. Dey toted em sacks 'cross to de ole mill, an' dar dev changed 'em for meal, an' started on de dogyou. I is gwine to tote some cawn to de trot home. When dey comes dem picket sogers Cesar he done take a big circuit 'roun dem, and Mammy'Cinda she done march right up to dem an' tells 'em how Simple Dan done play off on her, an' axes 'em if he comes back dat way to jes' let him pass an not torment him any, kase he's so 'feared An' on she trotted wid her sack, an' it was mos' daylight when she got home. She had a powerful story to tell de old Missus on Dan. But that commeal didn't do the young Missus any good. Dat couldn't mend a broken heart. She neber held up her head after the young Massa, her husband, was killed in de fight. It was only a few days after dis dat de ole Massa and Missus take her an' de chil'en down to Florida to see in dat would help her an' Mammy 'Cinda went long. But dat aint gwine ebber to cure her: she'll nebber be any better. Mammy 'Cinda wont 'sert her. She toted her 'round' when she was a picaninny, an' she will nuss he till she dies. But arter dat she'll git up and 'dus' fur de Norf. Mammy wants her free dom, Massa; de lub for it comes in jus

arter de lub for the young Missus.' "Now, boys," said the Colonel, "I think I have told you about my narrow escape as well as I can remember so long a time after it happened. I have often thought the rebs would have stood a better chance if the slaves would have worked for them as faithfully as they did for the Union. But i seemed from the very first day the Union soldiers set foot upon Southern soil, th slaves were bound together, a helping band to protect them. They seemed to know from the first hour, that they would be freed by the war. They were perfect actors, never lacked for a tale to suit the occasion, and were entirly fearless. If 'Cinda had been detected piloting me out of danger of the Southern soldiers, her life would have paid for it; but she seemed to know that she could accomplish the act. As for me, man that I am, my very heart died within me that night when we came to that set of pickets. I am sure if the moon had even cast a light they would have seen me shivering with terror. It seemed to me that I was just going up to them to give myself up. Thanks to that poor bondage woman for my being here to-day. I have wished many time I could find her and make her old days comfortable for her kind act to me. I never had the pleasure of looking upon the face of Simple Dan, the colored person I personate that night, but I assure you if I looked and acted out his character faithfully, he was:

Husband (handing his wife some mor "There, dear, is \$50, and it has bothered me some to get it for you. I think I deserve ittle praise." Wife—"Praise? You deserve little praise.'

Mass. Ploughman.

The Youth of King Louis.

An honest and enlightened king, Maximillian II. was in private life not particularly genial, and both his sons, Louis and Otto, had been brought up with great strictness and simplicity. There father allowed them no pocket money but what they earned by good marks at their lessons—on the modest scale of one pfenning per mark-and he would fine them a thaler without compunction if they were reported idle. Their table was more frugal than that of the sons of most country gentlemen. When Louis attained his majority at eighteen he was provided with an establishment of his own. and sat down on the first day of his emancipation to his usual dinner-one dish of meat and some cheese. "Am I now my own master?" he asked with smile of his servants. "Yes, sir," was the answer. "Then you may bring me some chicken and a mehlspieser (pudding)," The famous Dr. Dollinger was one of

the tutors who exercised the happiest

influence on Prince Louis. Giving a

general direction to his pupil's studies

the learned and able churchman acted on the principle that the future king ought to know a little of everything and to choose for himself the one or two subjects which he would like to study thoroughly. He has often said, however, that he was disconcerted by the ardor with which the Prince applied himself to every branch of study except political economy and mathematics. Quick at learning languages ancient or modern; passionately fond of history; deeply interested in theology, and intelligent in his comprehension of books relating to the science of war. Prince Louis was equally assiduous in his music and drawing lessons, and in all corporal exercises. He learned to drill smartly; became a graceful fencer, and a bold rider. But the sensitiveness of his character was shown by the deep mortification he experienced whenever he met with any mishap in his athletics which exposed him to ridicule-and the dread of this ridicule caused him to go to the riding school of the gymnastic room with a much more serious face than he wore when sitting down to his books. In this, as in many other things, he was the opposite of ordinary young men. Once, when he had rolled on his horse into the sawdust of the riding school, his military tutor, Colonel Heckel, laughed. Prince Louis turned to him with a white face and said:

"Pray teach me, colonel, to fall in a way that shall not be comical. There ought to be nothing laughable in an accident which might happen even to a good rider before a hundred thousand men."

### Whitewashed Savages.

A missionary stationed at one of the South Sea Islands determined to give his residence a coat of whitewash. To obtain this, in the absence of lime, coral was reduced to powder by burn ing. The natives watched the process of burning with interest, believing that the coral was being cooked for them to eat. Next morning they beheld the missionary's cottage glittering in the rising sun, white as snow. It was so beautiful in their eyes that they danced. they sang, they screamed with joy. The whole island was in a commotion Whitewash became the rage, and happy was the coquette who could enhance her charms by a daub of the whitewash brush. Then contentions arose; one party urged their superior rank; another obtained possession of the brush and valiantly held it against all comers; a third tried to upset the tub in his eagerness to get some of the precious cosmetic. At last, to quiet the hubbub, more whitewash was made, and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war-club or a garment but was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with grotesque designs: not a pig that was not whitened; and mothers might be seen in every direction capering joyously and fairly yelling with delight at the beauty of their whitewashed babies.

Many geologists in Australasia cherish the faith that diamond mines will yet be added to the sources of wealth of that developing land of surprises. Accidentally discovered by a traveling trader not quite twenty years ago, the South African mines which are 500 miles from the coast, and at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, are, however, at present unrivalled in their size and value. The romantic hard ships which toughened and roughened the early diggers have largely disappeared before the railway communication, which brings the fields within a thirty hours' journey of the coast. The business is now transacted on scientific principles and a regular system. There have been, as might be expected, alternations of profit and loss, but the returns of the four principal mines show that in the three years and a third previous to the end of 1885 there was a total production of more than eight and a half millions sterling. A Kimberley diamond was recently shown in London valued at £100,000. It weighed more than 400 carats in the rough. The finest diamond in quality ever found in South Africa was the 'Porter Rhodes," discovered in Kimberley mine in 1880. It is a pure white octahedron, valued at £60,000.

### Coffee and Its Effects.

New York has a doctor who has busied himself lately writing pithy articles on some of the baptized evils of society. His latest manifesto is on How coffee effects people;" and the aim of the paper is to show that coffee poor terror-stricken fool of a fellow."is one of the most powerful drugs in the list of medicines. The proof of its power as a drug is shown by the fact that it is used to a greater extent than any other as an antidote for poisons both animal and vegetable.

He urges that he does not desire to | tions of centuries. Every step or the reach the ear of the public in general, but of those who have pains in the region of the heart, oppressed breathing and an irregular pulse; those who are exceedingly nervous and unable to sleep at night; those who have a full feeling, dizziness and pains of a neuralgic character in the head; who have nausea of the stomach without having transgressed the laws of life; who have pains in the liver, a yellow skin with eyes of the same sort; and lastly, who have hemorrhoids. If the doctor supposes he has left out one or the two of all creation from his list he may be right, but he is certainly mowing a swath, and may honestly say he is after the ear of the public. To these he offers one suggestion. Omit coffee for a time, throw physic to the dogs, and find out if the trouble, after all, is not in the drug used as a beverage. In moderate doses coffee raises the blood pressure and accelerates the heart. Now, says the doctor, heart disease is in the main an easily prevented disease, and it is very frequently due to the excessive use of coffee.

He enumerates several instances where he had been called in to prescribe, and had found his patients given up to die, but there was really nothing the matter but the breakfast drug. He wisely suggests that in this day of sudden deaths we are called upon to review our methods of eating and living in order to get at the cause or causes. "The heart and brain require rest as well as other organs of the body." If the vessels in the head are kept distended we have, as a warning, dizziness and pain, and, if the warnings are unheeded, apoplexy. So with the heart. So short are its intervals of rest when heating at seventytwo to eighty-four, that we can hardly conceive it. Add to this the stimulus that sends it up to ninety, and we must produce disease. He concludes that for our regular meals and at evening parties we should substitute the simpler cocoa or boullion, and escape danger.

### Ancient Albion. The British Islands were formerly

covered with vast forests. Robber

hands at one time infested the woods of whom Robin Hood, of Sherwood Forest, is most noted. A continually increasing population and the advancement of science have changed the aspect; these places have now become the abodes of peaceful, civilized and friendly men; the desert and impene trable forests are changed into marts of industry, cultivated fields, rich gardens and magnificent cities. Towns and cities of the Britons were generally built in valleys upon the margin of a stream or river for the convenience of water and security from winds. Surrounded by impervious woods and secured by a rampart and fosse, they were sufficiently strong to resist the ordinary attacks of their enemies. The Roman soldiers were as much accustomed to the use of the plough as the shield, and were as industrious in peace as they were brave in war. When they had fixed their camps, they availed themselves of the advantages the surrounding country presented, in order to secure to themselves the necessary supplies. Woods were cut down. the ground cleared and ploughed up, and roads were constructed from station to station, to facilitate the conveyance of goods, and collect their forces together with more ease and expedition on any sudden emergency. The Roman custom of grazing in Italy was adopted in the remotest parts of their widely extended empire. The dry ground of the hills and the moist meadows of the vale were successively the pasture of their flocks and herds. During the summer they confined them to the marshes and low grounds, and on the approach of winter they drove them up to the hills. Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers in the forests of oak and beech rared large numbers of sheep and swine, and in the rich pastures and open downs of the south and west.

### New Salvation Army Schemes. The Salvation army have decided to

add a new department to their operations in London. It is proposed to take two or three rooms in all the poorer districts of London, which are to be occupied by a man and his wife or two women (members of the army), who will be provided with common medicine and lint for bandages, and a stock of pails, brushes, clothes, etc Every morning these people will visit the poor people living in the neighborhood, and where they find the rooms in a dirty condition they will clean them. Having thus gained an entry, they are to pay their attention to the spiritual welfare of the people. The medicines will be given, where necessary, without charge. They are also to visit the gates and endeavor to get discharged prisoners to seek the Salvation army.

Kronberg Castle. Behind a soldier selected as my guide, and provided with a huge pine torch. which he held in one hand while retaining in his other an unlighted one in reserve, I accordingly made the descent into this feudal inferno. As we proceeded into the depths the torch appeared only as a dazzling spot against surrounding blackness, its rays seemingly effectual only to heighten the intense gloom of the place. The eye became at length accustomed to its lead, however, and by its flicker against the massive pediments and walls upholding the superstructure of the fortress I was conducted, now through wide, open spaces, and now through narrow, tortuous galleries toward the nethermost recesses of these dungeons lying below the level of the sea. Their silence and chill, aided by their darkness and remoteness, suggestive of their ghastly uses in former days, were oppressive and almost appalling. From the walls oozed in places a trickling slime, while from the roof extended the slimy secreadvance was haunted by the thought of possible experiences in these isolated vaults in the event of the sudden extinguishment of the soldier's torch. That this region of the castle was in earlier centuries the scene of the terrors of extreme human suffering there is evidence in the existence of the familiar torture-chamber within the castle's limits; and that horrors even greater than those of the ordinary mediæval torture were enacted here I was not left wholly without reason to suspect, My guide suddenly stopped at a broken wall partially closing one end of a narrow chamber, whose apparently earthen floor was raised about eighteen inches above that of the surrounding passage. ways. "Try this floor with your cane!" said the soldier, addressing me. Following his directions I prodded the bottom of the vault in a dozen places. and threw up from its black surface with every movement of my walking. stick a fragment of bone. Wherever, indeed, this surface was pierced the stratum underneath was discovered to be a compact deposit of decaying bones and animal matter.

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"Look at the opposite wall, yonder." said my guide, speaking again. "Long ago." he continued, "this was the place of the last confinement of certain prisoners capitally condemned by the State. They were thrown into the chamber en masse and walled in from this end. A pitcher of water was set in the aperture of the wall there, and that was the last they received of food and drink. They died of starvation and madness, and fell in a heap, making this floor a bed of human bones, as you see, this wall falling away long afterward making the fearful discovery." Whether the soldier's accounts of what I saw were in any part true I was unable then or afterward to determine. The horrors described were not inconsistent with the existence of the torture-chamber in another part of the castle, nor with the methods of the age to which the structure itself owes its origin. Lincoln's Simplicity Illustrated.

### Without attempting to record with any degree of consecutiveness the occur-

rences that followed each other, like the quick reports of a Gatling gun, I will illustrate the simplicity of Abraham Lincoln's character, and the singular lack of what we recognize as discipline that obtained in those days by an incident immediately after the battle of Bull Run. It was either the day after the battle of Bull Run or the day sneceeding that-a bright, beautiful day in the latter part of July, 1861—when Gen. McDowell's troops were drawn up some distance from Washington, that President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward visited the encampment. The soldiers were what were known as three month's men. Their time expired prior to the battle of Bull Run, but with an esprit that was characteristic of the times, they decided to remain, and did so, sharing in the great drawn fight known throughout all time as the first battle of Bull Run. The troops were drawn up by companies, the President standing in his carriage, Mr. Seward and Gen. McDowell not far off, addressing them, thanking them for the loralty which led them to remain rather than return to their homes, complementing them upon their gallantry under fire, and, in the name of the nation, assuring them of the respect and regard of their fellow-citizens. That was all very well. Imagine the scene that for Drawn up in double line, face to face, stood the troops. Leaving his carriage, the President of the United States started at the head of the line, and, with a "God bless you" to each, shook hands right and left with every man until he reached the end of the first company. Turning at the end of the second, he did the same with them, and so on through hundreds and hundreds. There was a narrow line between the sublime and the ridiculous, but Lincoln didn't cross it, and although under ordinary circumstances such procedure would be absurd and indefensible, under these circumstances he did precisely the right thing at the right time, and nine-tenths of those men whose time had already expired re-enlisted for three years.

### Women as Legislators. Women on an average have little

sense of justice, and hardly any sense whatever of awarding to others a freedom for which they do not care themselves. The course of all modern legislation is its tendency to make bylaws, fretting and vexatious laws trenching unjustifiably on the personal liberty of the individual. If women were admitted to political power these laws would be multiplied indefinitely and incessantly. Such meddling legislation as the Sunday closing act in England, and the Maine liquor laws in the United States would be the joy and aim of the mass of female voters. Women cannot understand that you can make no nation virtuous by act of parliament; they would construct their acts of parliament on purpose to make people virtuous whether they choose or not, and would not see that this would be a form of tyranny as bad as any other. \* \* The average man is not an intellectual nor a noble being; neither is the average woman. But there are certain solid qualities in the male creature which are lacking from the female; such qualities as toleration and calmness in judgment, which are of infinite value, and in which the female character is almost invariably deficient; a lack in her which makes the prophecy of Dumas that she will one day fill judicial and forensic duties a most alarming prospect, as alarming as the prediction of Goldwin Smith that the negro population will eventually outnumber and extinguish the Aryan race in the United States.

The world and all its judgments will pass; the poisonous tongue will one day become pure and make ample apology for its evil speaking. book. T the libra burning. purchase tion which threw the man, this attempte prevented "Monsie work. I day. I v One of writes a c script, is during ce tween th inside ye with inco "busines ready to ner of the

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Twas at the Concord sage's school We met one summer's day; I guessed-and used no logic rule-I guessed what she would say. 'Tis very warm "-this with a sigh-"The sun that shines from thence," she said, and pointed to the sky, Is rolling toward the Whence

told her that it must be so, At least it seemed so there; For there was much I did not know of the Whatness of the Where. About the only thing I knew. When she was standing near. Was that the sky was much more blue In the Nowness of the Here.

she smiled, and said perhaps 'twas well, ose pretty themes to touch; and asked me if the rule I'd tel Of the Smallness of the Much. That rule, but then I knew A rule that just as well would go-The Oneness of the Two.

she blushed and looked down on the ground And said: "It can't be so;"

And then the whole earth turned around For my heart was full of woe. Unto the Ceaseness of my End," I said, "I now shall go." murmured: "Don't you comprehend The Yesness of my No?"

### Bibliomania.

The following amusing story is related by the Paris Rappel: The greatest joy of the bibliomaniac, the only one in fact, is to possess a book of which there is not another copy extant. An Englishman who had abundant wealth (and there are more English bibliomaniaes than all the rest put together) owned a little volume, very rare, and the only one as he thought in existence. All at once he learned that there was a second copy in Paris and he forthwith filled his pocketbook with bank notes, started across the Channel and arrived at the house of his "rival." After the usual compliments he

"Monsieur, you possess a copy of such and such a work ?"

"Yes, monsieur, it is my library. Here it is if you would like to see it." "I will give you 1,000 francs for it."

"Monsieur, I do not trade in books." "Five thousand francs then?" "I am astonished, monsieur-"

"Ten thousand francs?" "But I repeat-"

"Fifteen thousand francs?" "Monsieur-!"

"Twenty thousand francs?" "Before such insistance it would be impolite to refuse you. Monsieur, the book is

The Englishman had won. He counted out 20 bills of 1,000 francs each and took the book. The conversation had taken place in An old lady friend once called upon the library where an open grate fire was burning. The Englishman examined his of his attacks. She displayed so much purchase carefully. Then with a satisfaction which he did not attempt to conceal he name the request she had to make—but threw the book into the fire. The Frenchman, thinking that his visitor was insane, attempted to rescue the treasure. The other prevented him, and added the explanation, Monsieur, I also possess a copy of this work. It is the only one which exists to-

### A Pleasant Mexican Insect.

day. I wish you good morning."

One of the most common pests in Mexico. writes a correspondent of The Boston Transcript, is the alcarans, or scorpions, for during certain seasons of the year they are as numerous as flies around a sugar house. They are within the cracks of the wall, between the bricks or tiles of the floor, hiding inside your garments, darting everywhere with inconceivable rapidity, their tails (the 'business end" which holds the sting) ready to fly up with dangerous effect upon the slightest provocation. Turn up a corner of the rug or tablespread, and you dis- hours felt greatly relieved. He has turb a flourishing colony of them: shake your | consulted several physicians on the throw your bath sponge into the water and half a dozen of them dart out of its cool depths into which they had wiggled for a siesta; in short, every article you touch must be treated like a dose of medicine-"to be well shaken before taken." The average scorpion is mahogany-hued, and about two inches long; but I have seen them as long as five inches. The small, yellowish variety are considered most dangerous, and their bite is most apprehended at midday. In Durango they are black, and so alarmingly numerous-having been allowed to breed for centuries in the deserted mines-that the government offers a reward per head (or rather, per tail) to whoever will kill them. Their sting is seldom fatal, but it is more or less severe, according to the state of the system. Victims have been known to remain for days in convulsions, foaming at the mouth, with stomach swelled as in dropsy; while others do not suffer much more than from a bee sting.

### Advice to a Young Man.

Don't worry about something that you think may happen to-morrow, because you may die to-night, and to-morrow will find you beyond the reach of worry. Don't worry over a thing that happened yesterday, because yesterday is a hundred years away. If you don't believe it, just try to reach after it and bring it back. Don't worry about anything that is happening to-day, because to-day will only last fifteen or twenty minutes. If you don't believe it, tell your creditors you'll be ready to settle in full with them at sunset. Don't worry about things you can't help, because then there's no need to worry. Don't worry at all. If you want to be penitent now and then, it won't hurt you a bit to go in the sackcloth and ashes business a little. It will do you good. If you want to cry a little once in a long while, that isn't a bad thing. If you fell like going out and clubbing yourself occasionally, I think you need it and will lend you a helping hand at it, and put a plaster on you afterward. All these things will do you good. But worry, worry, worry, fret, fret, fret-why, there's neither sorrow, penitence, strength, penance, reformation, hope nor resolution in it. It's just worry .- Burdette.

A boy, hearing his father pray for the missionary cause, especially for the wants of the missionaries, and that their institutions might be supplied with abundant means, said to him, "Father, I wish I had your money." "Why, my son, what would you do with it?" asked the father. The boy re-Plied, "I would answer your prayers."

East Indian Egg Dance.

this, at equal distances, were placed

threads with slip-knots at the ends,

in each knot a glass bead to keep it

from closing. The music begins. It is

a quick, jerking movement, rather

monotonous, and the dancer spins

around in time with the measure, which

grows faster and faster. As she turns

she seizes an egg from the basket,

which is held on her left arm and

rapidly inserts it in one of the knots.

Her circular motion causes the threads

Singular Cure for Neuralgia.

he has been a sufferer from regular at-

he has been confined to his home a

him while he was suffering from one

Senator was troubled with neuralgia

she volunteered to give him an infalli-

ble remedy, provided he would promise

not to laugh at her or accuse her of

being a believer in conjugations snells

etc. The Senator, in a good-natured

way informed her that he was under

treatment from an eminent physician.

who sometimes afforded him temporary

relief. The old lady finally prevailed

upon the Senator to give her remedy a

fair trial, whereupon she suggested

that he should get an ordinary nutmeg,

such as is used in cooking, drill a hole

through it, attach it to a piece of string,

or ribbon and wear it around his neck

continually. The Senator, while suffer-

ing one day, determined to give the

nutmeg remedy a trial. He followed

Canton's Floating Population.

steamer made its way slowly through

as if half of Canton was afloat on the

or squares, with long streets or canals

kitchen, dining-room, bed-room wood-

grandparents and babies find a home

than Noah had in his ark. There

hundreds of inmates were drowned.

The Prevention of Cancer.

wealth and a state of luxury. The of sight on the retina.

shed, barn and idol shrine.

have effect on neuralgic pains.

appetite for eating meat and highly seasoned food is indulged, and can be A traveler gives a pretty description regularly and habitually indulged, only of the graceful egg dance which was in a state of established civilization performed for his amusement in the with communities engaged in accumu-Court of Bhopal, India. It shows that lating fortunes and vieing with each our sword-dancers and our young ladies other in sumptuous living. These conof the ballet are not quite up to the ditions, together with habits of indostandard of the Bhopal girl. He tells lence and insufficient exercise, cause an that a slender girl, arrayed in an emaccumulation of the waste products in broidered bodice and short skirts like the system which predisposes to cancer. those worn by the peasant women in Then an accidental bruise, or reversal this part of India, came forward very of fortune with mental depression, or fascinatingly to him with wreathed any other exciting cause, may develop smiles and dainty steps, and also in this terrible disease. steps that were very sweetly modeled. "The lesson is obvious. People should "She seemed to me as if she wanted me to buy her basket of eggs along with herself, and that the eggs were real eggs. She did not dance on them. however. She wore on her head a large wheel of wickerwork, and around

live more frugally and take plenty of exercise in the open air, and, in short, follow hygienic modes of living, and the danger of cancer is much more remote. The cure may be difficult, but prevention seems to be in the power of the individual."

### Fat People and Fluids. The question whether water is fattening or otherwise has been much

discussed. Formerly it was generally

asserted that the victims of obesity

should mortify the flesh and reduce

the fat by abstaining as much as possi-

ble from liquids and remaining in a

continual state of thirst. Latterly the

opposite has been affirmed, and I am

to stretch out like the spokes of a told that a reduction of weight is one wheel. She keeps on doing this till of the results claimed by "the hot every knot has its egg and her head is water cure," provided always the water surrounded by a sort of aureole. When is taken as hot as possible, painfully she has succeeded in placing all the hot, and in great quantities. Experieggs she spins around so fast that her ments have been made in Paris by Dr. features can hardly be seen. A false Debove which controvert both these step and Humpty Dumpty would have doctrines. These experiments indicate had a fall indeed. She has now the that, provided the same amount of most dainty and most difficult part of solid food is taken, large quantities of her dance to execute, for the dance is water make a man neither thinner nor not done till every egg is taken from fatter. They were carefully made on its thread and laid safely back in the a friend who took weighed quantities empty basket. One by one the Indian of food daily, and while these remained girl accomplishes this, never crushing equal doubling the quantity of water a shell or displacing a single egg. When had no measurable effect on the weight all are restored she stops her dizzy of the body. Still, it is quite possible whirl, curtsies with grace and offers that the old theory of thirst cure and her basket to the lookers-on who often the new theory of hot water cure may break the eggs to prove that no jugglboth be correct. Both violate the er's trick has been used to change them. natural conditions of health. Scalding hot water, like tea or coffee, or grog of similar temperature, unquestionably The following story is told as coming injures the teeth, stomach, and other from Senator Gorman himself, and organs concerned in the early stages giving his experience in securing a of digestion, and it is very probable cure for neuralgia: For many years that deficiency of liquid impedes the latter stages, whereby the chyme, by tacks of neuralgia. On some occasions the aid of the digesting fluids, becomes converted into chyle and blood. A fat day or two, so intense was the pain. man may easily become thinner by injuring his health, "Banting" is dangerous, as many who have fairly tried can prove. The difficult problem sympathy that she almost forgot to is to reduce the fat without reducing the strength at the same time. A skillshe did not. Upon learning that the ful trainer will undertake to bring any man down to his "fighting weight," i. e., to the best condition for violent exertion, but as soon as the discipline of the trainer is relaxed the obesity, when constitutional, returns, and a long continuance of high training is murderous. Perhaps the old prescription, "Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open," when followed with judicious limitations, is the best. Eat less, sleep less, and walk more are safe injunctions provided they are obeyed in moderation. The fat man who uses malt liquor as a daily beverage deserves to be buried under cross roads at midnight according to the ancient modes of degrading

### the wilful perpetrator of felo de se. What Hundred-Eyed Animals See.

the old lady's directions, and in a few If the lobster's eye consists of more than a hundred separate evelets each with its own lens, what sort of a picsubject, and they state that the nutmeg | ture of the outward world does the possesses certain virtues which may animal see? Does he see a hundred different images in the same object? As he crawls along the rocky seabottom in congenial haunts, where the As we approach Canton, one of the wily fisherman tempt his epicurean strangest sights of the strange land is appetite with his favorite food, does he the vast wilderness of boats, which see a hundred lobster pots where there serve as the only homes of a floating is only one? Does the single whelk population of more than one hundred bait within look like a hundred temptthousand human beings. As our ing morsels? The same question would apply to the lobster's enemies, this city of boats to the wharf, it seemed great fishes with flat, pavement-like teeth, which easily crush through the water. All around us were acres, yea, armor plates which form his shell. square miles, of junks, moored in blocks Supposing the lobster to multiply such enemies visually by the hundred, his between them, while darting hither and life could scarcely be said to be a happy thither were hundreds on hundreds of one. The question thus raised is an others carrying passengers or freight. interesting one, especially as it applies These boats are of various sizes and not only to lobsters, but also to all shapes, and are partly covered with kinds of insects. For instance, does bamboo matting, the one or two apartthe house-fly, with its 4,000 eyelets, see ments furnishing space for parlor, 4 000 house-maids dusting the windowpane when there is really only one? Does the cabbage butterfly, with its These multitudes on multitudes of 17,000 eyelets, see every cabbage multimen and women, parents and children, plied 17,000 times? And does the dragon-fly in same way see 36,000 each hoat often sheltering more souls turquoise-colored companions hawking about by the pond side when there is thousands are born, grow up, grow old only one. The problem has been fought and die, seldom being on land until over by the zoologists with much vigor carried there for burial. Many of these until quite recently. The advocates boats are named by women and girls, of the multiple vision theory, astonish whose large, bare, unbound feet prove ing as that theory may seem, have not that they are not Chinese ladies, and been wanting; but eventually the yet they have learned to "paddle their advocates of the single vision theory own canoe." Babies are fastened to are now in possession of the well-fought field. Whatever be the number of eyethe deck by strings, and other children wear life preservers of gourds or bamboo, to keep them from sinking if they on the cornea, it is the retina which fall overboard, though the parents do receives the ultimate impression from external objects. The delicate, subtle not seem to grieve much if one does get drowned. There are larger and and mysterious nerve ends which we more gayly decorated junks called call the retina are the ulitimate sensory "flower-boats," used as floating pleasure houses of no good reputation. A at is briefly this: Apart from the lenses protection. few years ago a typhoon swamped and cones in front, the lobster's or thousands of these small craft, and insect's eye is a hollow sphere pierced by numerous close-set perforations. running down the facets toward the centre of the sphere. Only those ravs The New York Medical and Surgical can reach the retina which run in the Journal says: "The predisposing causes of cancer are in the habits of the axis of the perforation. Other rays patients themselves. Just as civilizathan the axial rays are required to produce as mplete picture at the retina

Plucking Ostrich Feathers.

are more ill-tempered, but all are dangerous if not approached with care. No method has been discovered by which they can be plucked except that of drawing a stocking over their head, leaving a hole for the bird to breathe To accomplish this the bird is lured close to the fence of the corral by a delicacy like corn, and is then seized by the neck. Just as soon as it is hooded in this way it is comparatively helpless, for it will not kick unless it can see what it is kicking at. One way to pluck them is to have a small corral. the back of which is movable. By pushing this up they could be pinioned. The feathers are taken from the breast, wings and tail all above the dreaded kicking apparatus. At present the ostrich keepers press upon the bird from behind, and as long as they keep behind they are safe. The man who plucks proceeds with despatch. An adult bird is plucked every seven months and yields about twenty-five long feathers and several "tips." The "tips" are taken from the wings. The feathers on the back are left for the protection of the bird. During this plucking operation men have been kicked by the birds, but not hurt. Had the birds had a fair forward kick the result could hardly have been other than fatal to the person kicked. Unlike the emu, which is exhibited often as an African ostrich they have but one toe on each foot. This is a terrible weapon. The bird kicks forward. The force is shown by the exploit of one bird, which kicked a stout board on the side of its corral and broke it in two at one blow. The toe is pointed and it will cut like a knife.

### Animal Life.

Principally these four things-famine, exposure to weather, bodily injury and violent death; things not altogether unknown to man, but to which beings living from hand to mouth, and in many cases upon each other, are more especially liable. It is undoubtedly true that every year a certain number of animals are condemned to starvation, crowded out of existence by the pressure of surplus population, and this process must be attended by a certain amount of suffering. But it is exceedingly doubtful whether the suffering is of that intense and dramatic kind which is popularly associated with the struggle for existence and the working of natural selection. It is not the case of a strong, healthy animal going out alone into the wilderness to struggle with the agonies of starvation. It is a process which takes effect principally on the very young or the very old. The very young perish because the mother is too ill-nourished herself to supply them, or because they are not sufficiently vigorous to fend for themselves: the old go perhaps somewhat before their full time. In the one case life is stopped before much pain can have been felt, in the other case it is stopped after the greater part of its pleasure is past: in either case with very much less than the maximum of suffering. In the majority of the higher mammalia the operation of the Malthusian

### A Cardinal's Fear.

At the age of twenty Cardinal Richeties in the State and end his life by poison. Many anecdotes are related of the great statesman arising out of his constant dread of an untimely death. To guard against a sudden surprise his valet, Desnoyers, had to keep watch in his bedroom all night. In spite of his precaution Richelieu made a point of searching every part of the room before he retired to rest. On one occasion he discovered two bottles of wine under his bed, where the valet had concealed them for the purpose of taking a little refreshment during the lonely hours of the night. "Desnoyers!" thundered Richelieu in the ears of his perplexed valet, "what is there in these bottles?" "Wine, Your Eminence; only wine, I assure you!" "And for whom is this wine, eh?" inquired Richelieu, whose suspicions were confirmed by the increasing embarrassment of his servant. "For me, Your Eminence: I intended to drink it during the night,-" "You shall do so at once! Drink it this very moment!" "But —" "Drink, you scoundrel, or \_\_\_ " Desnovers, thus compelled, said no more, but emptied both bottles one after the other. The consequence was that he became helplessly drunk, and his master had to do without his guardianship for that night.

The eyestone, which is so efficient in removing foreign bodies from the eye, is often said to be "alive," because it moves about when put in vinegar. As a fact it is composed of calcerous lets, or the number of pictures received material, which when placed in the acid is made to move by carbonic acid gas envolved from contact with the liquid. The evestone is the front door. as it were, to the shell for a little molluscous animal of the South American apparatus which determines what coast, and closes up the shell after the shall be seen. The conclusion arrived animal has gone in, so as to serve as a

within the range of the instrument. the lady or the gentleman unconsciously stantaneously photograph the landscape, tended by an agreeable person, can inself enjoying a pleasant view, or athat, its wearer, whenever he finds himmeans of a string on the outside of the behind which the lens is fixed. By herr Luders, of Goriitz, has patented areas.

VARIETIES

Silly fear and ferocity are the charac-THOUGHT HE COULD HOLD IT .- "Say," said terists of ostriches everywhere. Some an athletic laboring man, addressing the night foreman of a St. Paul morning paper's composing room, "1'd like to get the job."

The foreman, a nervous man with golden hair and whiskers, looked at the applicant for the position of "copy-holder," a position which requires a man of average education and intelligence. The duties consist in "holding" the original manuscript and reading to the proof-reader, who corrects the errors in the proof-copy, which is compared thereby to the original. A vacancy had recently occur red and an advertisement had been inserted for a new "copy-holder."

"Have you had any experience?" asked the foreman, as he looked at the man who, dresse in blue jean overalls, appeared to be ill at ease in the composing-room. "No," replied the applicant.

"Well, do you know," continued the fore

man, "what is expected of you?" "No," responded the laborer, "I jest say as how yer wanted somebody to hold copy. Now. I don't know what copy is, but I knew was pretty darned strong and can hold it if any man can. I can hold a keg o' nails right out at arms' length, either hand. I don't know how heavy this copy is, but I guess 1 can hold it if yer'll give me a chance.'

THE Hon. Tim Tarsney, M. C. from one of the Michigan lumber districts, has had some rare experiences among his muscular constituents. At one time when he was 'Squire Tarsney he made an enemy, and the fellor made dire threats against his personal safety. "I'll show him," he said, shaking his fist an gritting his teeth dangerously. "Do it," urged his partner; "he ain't nothing but splinter, nohow." "You bet I will," said the fellow, and he went off after Tim. In about an hour he returned, looking as if he had been caught in a threshing machine. "Hello Bill, said his friend, "what's the matter? "Durn your fool soul," he replied, "didn' you tell me Tim Tarsney wasn't no more'n splinter, nohow?" "Course I did: an' he ain't." "Ain't he?" said the other man scornfully. "Ain't he? Well, you tackle him once an' you'll fin' out mighty durn quiel that he's a saw-log with the bark on. Go git

upon Longfellow and Hawthorne says: "It elonged to both of these men to be intimat chiefly with themselves." That is the mos sensible thing we have ever read concerning those famous men. Poets and romancers ar not generally supposed to exercise so much sound sense. A man who is chiefly intimat with himself isn't slapped on the shoulde every time he appears on the street and asked, "How are you, old man?" Too much in timacy with others brings this about. And he isn't liable to be stuck for a loan as often as those who cultivate numerous intimacies outside of themselves. It is your intimate friend who comes and tells you all the disagreeable things he has heard said about you and he will probably go away and repeat anything you have said that is calculated to make trouble. Be friendly to others-that is all right-but imitate Longfellow and Hawthorne and reserve your chief intimacy for yourself.

INTIMATE WITH THEMSELVES .- A writer

Young authors who are struggling fo recognition find high barriers to climb over efore they succeed in placing their manuscript before the eyes of a reader. Story af ter story has been told of the unceremonious rebuffs with which literary scribblers have met in the tour of the magazines. One of them is now enjoying a good laugh at the expense of a well-known periodical. He sent it poem. Back it came with a terse note saying: "This alleged poem is not fit for our columns; it would be a waste of space to print it." The author was not discouraged; he had been accustomed to such treatment. He law very probably does no more than sent the poem to a daily paper; it was printequal the rate of infant mortality in ed. Next week the periodical copied it en-England 200 years ago, a rate which tire, giving it a more than usually prominent was then looked upon as a matter of place. The author sent a marked copy to the editor, together with that note. He had his revenge.

SPEAKING of the disappearance of conjurers' confederates, the Saturday Review says: lieu was warned by a fortune teller "The last instance we heard of their use was that he would attain the highest digni- by a wandering magician who was performing in the smaller towns of Texas, and who was very properly punished for his lack of art. In the course of his entertainment he thither to gratify their curiosity regarding made a marked dollar disappear from a the new institution. handkerchief held by a lady. Coming down into the audience he picked out a negro, and said: 'The dollar will be found in the pocket of this colored gentleman.' All eyes were turned towards the colored gentleman, who rose and extended his broad brawny hand, on which were half a dozen small coins. When the magician came close to him, the negro said: "Boss, heah is your change. I has had two beers and a cigah outen dat dollar you tole me to keep in my pocket till you called

JONES-"I saw some speckled beauties come in on the train this morning." Smith-"Indeed! I thought trout

very scarce." J .- "They weren't trout. They were charming young women all freekled in the summer sun." S .- "Why then did you speak of them as

speckled beauties? Trout are usually comprehended under that denomination. When I speak of a girl with freckles I say speckled angels. They are a great deal superior to

Jones accepts the amendment.

"My son," said a father, "take that jug and fetch me some beer.\*" "Give me the money, then." "To get beer with money, anybody can do that; but to get beer without money, that's a trick." So the boy takes the iug and out he goes: shortly he returns and places the jug before his father. "Drink," said the son. "How can I drink when there" no beer in the jug?" "To drink beer out of a jug." says the bey. "where there is beer anybody could do that; but to drink beer out of a jug where there is no beer, that's trick?"

"WHAT have you been doing up in th justice's office?" asked a man of a serious ooking individual who came down the stairs 'Are you married, my friend?'' interrogated the serious-looking individual. "Yes," replied the other. "Is your mother-in-law living?" "No." "Well, then, you will no fully appreciate what I have been doing. have been taking an oath-a solemn oaththat if my wife died and I should marry again my second wife will be an orphan if I have to wait till she is 100 years old."

COUNTRY Editor-"We give you a nicke watch and the weekly Clarion for one year for three dollars, Mr. Smith." Mr. Smith-"How much for the watch without the Clarion?" Country Editor-"The retail price of the watch alone is \$4." Mr. Smith-" Well, I guess I'll take one of the watches." Country Editor-"But it will cost you a dolla more than if you included the paper." Mr.

Chaff.

It's the littles that tell-especially the little All is not lovely where beer is made. There

s often trouble brewing. "How high do you want to insure your nouse?" "About up to the chimney."

The woman who has a handsome bonnet always carries her parasol high in the air. Magnanimity, so highly praised, consists of good deal of pity and a little contempt.

"Welcome the coming, rob the parting guest," is the motto of the seaside landlord "Sally, what time do your folks dine?"
"Soon as you go away—that's Missus's orders."

"I never was in war, but have often faced the powder," said a young man after kissing his fair one.

A man should buy ready-made shoes if he wants something to wear well, for he neve sees the last of them.

A country youth wishes to know "how long girls should be courted." Why, the same as short girls, of course.

"That's a fine business opening," remark-ed the coal dealer, softly, as he looked down the hole into an empty cellar. A St. Louis minister announced as his text:
"Where are the nine?" and a base-ball enthusiast in the rear pew shouted: "Mostly sold out to Detroit."

Fond Father—Don't you think I ought to have my daughter's voice cultivated? Tutored Guest—I think you ought to have something done to it."

"Mr. Fitzpercy has a great deal of sang-froid about him," remarked Mrs. De Wiggs. "Well, now," replied Mrs. Snaggs, "I didn't know he ever sang at all."

There's a town in Massachusetts that will never have the measles. It's Haddam. And one in Maine that can never escape them, for it is always sure to Ketchum.

The London City Press speaks of the Mar-quis of Londonderry as a "titled coal mer-phant." It would have its readers infer that the Marquis is a man of ton. In a telegraph office: "That makes nine words, madame." "Then I can send another?" "Certainly." "Well, kindly write mportant on the envelope."

The prodigal son of a Minneapolis man was recently invited to a reconcilation by a telegram from his father saying: "The veal spread is ready when you are.

We wonder if Dr. Holmes will be very Eng-lish when he gets back here. If he publishes a work abusing all the men who entertained him, we shall know that he is quite English. Homepathic Doctor-Smell that-now you're cured. Patient—Doctor-Smell that—now you'r cured. Patient—Doctor, how much do I ow you? Doctor—Twenty dollars. Patient take out a \$20 bill and says: "Smell that—now you're paid."

Fortunate-" Better beware of Miss Per kins, Henry. If you flirt with her you'll fin she knows a thing or two." Henry (eagerly —"She does? That's the kind of a girl I've been looking for."

Tom Anjerry, of the University of Texas, has trouble in meeting his bills. "I cannot pay you anything this month." "That is what you told me last month." "Well, I kept my word, didn't I?"

"That's a splendid structure," said an Englishman to a New Yorker, referring to the Brooklyn bridge; "who built it?" "Hanged if I know," said the New Yorker; "but Brody was the last man that jumped off it." Colonel Ingersoll's idea of a great lawyer

is the English attorney who accumulated a a fortune of £1,000,000, and left it all by will to establish a home for idiots, on the ground that he wanted to give it back to the people from whom he took it.

He spoke mos' as loud as pa w'en he found his collar button in de biscuit yesterday."

feeling reply.

differs materially from that of his brother Englishman, and occasionally provokes a laugh where laughter is most out of place. An amusing instance of this occurred the other day at Buffalo's new which is in charge of a young Englishman who acts as cicerone to the many who flock

comprised two ladies, who expressed themselves as gratified by what they had seen until they reached a point where the obliging if somewhat loquacious guide exclaimed "Ere, ma'am, is where we turn the ladies into hash, and then the hash is collected and put into a hurn." This was enough; the curiosity of the party appeared to be amply satisfied, and they beat a hasty re treat.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

abscesses over and around my neck and throat. ntinually exuding an offensive mass of bloody matter disgusting to behold, and almost intolerable to endure. It is impossible to fully describe my sufferings, as the case licated with Chronic Catarrh. After three years of misery, having been treated by three physicians, I was worse than ever. Finally, on the recommendation of W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And now, after

This statement is confirmed by W. J. Hunt ley, druggist, of Lockport, N. Y., who calls the

Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Or CHILLS and FEVER AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES\_

The proprietor of this celebrated medi-cine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERall remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chilis and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of EERT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other cient. Use no other.
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and

reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORK

DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste. DR. JOHN BULL'S

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

The Popular Remedies of the Day. Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.



In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.

A small Boston girl having been told that a clap of thunder she had just heard was "God speaking," is reported by the Courier to have answered? "I dess he must be mad, den, for

"Charley will soon be home again, fresh from his studies, won't he?" said a fond Cincinnati mother to her spouse. "I don't think, my dear, that Charley's studies can have the effect of making him any fresher than he was when he left," was the old gentleman's un-

M. de B. has been a widower for a week. The undertaker puts in his bill. Carriages, mutes, gloves, and all the parapharnalia represented an outlay of 1500f. "It's very dear" he exclaims. "Nonsense," suggests a friend, "your wife would have expended cheerfully twice as much on you."

Cockneyisms.

The pronunciation of the average Cockney

The party of inspection one day last week

In hundreds of cases Hood's Sarsaparilla, by purifying and enriching the blood, has prove a potent remedy for rheumatism. Hence, if you suffer the pains and aches of this disease, it is fair to assume that Hood's Sarse parilla will cure you. Give it a trial.

NEW ADVIRISETMENTS.

### A Great Victory

A Terrible Case of Scrofula Cured by

"In the winter of 1879 I was attacked with

Scrofula in one of the most aggravating forms.
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**FEVER** and **AGUE** 

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

HUMPHREYS



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HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SODA is a matchless Remedy for Consumption, in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and every form of General Debility it is an unequalled Specific Remedy. 27 By Sura AND SET WINCHESTER'S PREPARATION. \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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Holding any fraction of a dollar; coins can't lose out; its any eavelope. Wanted in every house. Send 10c for sample dozen post-paid. C. H. LEONARD, 89 Miami Ave., Detroit, Mich. MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY. BALAMAZOO, MICH. On Mt. Holyoke Plan. Board and tuition, \$175 per school year. Build-ing heated by steam. Instruction thorough. Fall term begins Sept. 8, 1886. For circulars ad-dress Principal.

Brewster's Patent Rein Holder. Your lines are where you put them—not under horses' feet. One agent sold 12 doz. in 5 days, one dealer sold 6 doz. in 15 days. Samplesworth \$1.50 FREE. Write for terms.

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tion is the cause of the strain that hat there is a small circular opening, wrecks so many intellects, so it is also end of each perforation. It follows of prepared plates. In the front of the the cause of depressing the animal that the light impressions cause by the axial rays, whose number corresponds | Jequinu e pue snatzedde oudderSoroud vitality of the individual, and brings in with the separate nerve rods, form a | [] sure a red roddn sqi ui sureruoo ssorp its train this dread disease. The main cause of this disease is established single picture or "mosaic" of points -peou levou sight the Suinder Soloud & Smith - Yes, I know. But I don't mind the (Continued from First Page.)

At the French Association for the adment of science, just held at Nancy. the chief subject of interest was, the condision of French, indeed one might say, of European, agriculture, in presence of the enting competition with the products of the United States, India, Australia and South America. The concensus of the meeting inclined to the belief, that the future of French farming depended, not on fiscal measures, but in the augmentation of seld, and in the adaption to culture of scientific methods, parallel with such as have benefited industry.

The freight per hundredweight of corn has fallen since some years, from five to one fr. for United States, and ten to four for India. This reduction is due to the general employment of and improvements in steamers; to the Suez canal route, the ameliorations in harbors, the machinery for the loading and unloading of cargoes, and the multiplication of railways. These sellities cannot be undone, so lower prices most be expected in the case of grain, as in every other industrial product. Russia, at Odessa, has tried the half-and-half plan. On the quays of that port, the railway wagons can shoot the grain direct into the holds of the ships; but in order to conciliate the prejudices of the porters, the lifting chinery is put aside so that porters may carry the grain on board.

In the employment of improved imple ments of cultivation, much remains to be done in the reduction of expenses. The old plow still so general, only performs in the day of ten hours, one-fourth of the work that a modernized plow easily accomplishes. Sowing grain in lines permits the use of the scarifier or hoeing machine, to stir the soil, and cut down the weeds, which like parasites, appropriate the nutrition destined for other plants. Nearly one half the quantity of seed is saved by machine, as compared with hand sowing. Similar sconomy is to be obtained in harvesting; turers to reduce prices, and there is an easy one man will mow, say two-thirds of an acre of corn daily, while a reaper will cut down 12 to 13 acres. In threshing with the flail too, a laborer can beat out four to five cwt. of grain per day, while a machine does its 550 bushels.

Large and small proprietors can alike benefit by these economic processes; the first by his large capital or his credit, and the others by grouping themselves into cooperative societies to obtain the best and cheapest goods, that certain payments and independence of sellers, always command. France has plenty of home wealth to develop yet; she has six millions of acres to bring underirrigation; she has 80,000 to enclose from the sea, and two and a half millions to break up and reclaim. M. Benoit, of Bousquet, has practically

tested several of these guiding ideas, by furnishing precise information to wheat growers-a grain occupying one-seventh c the cultivated surface of France. Now several reasons concur that France must rely on wheat as her staple, her national crop; hence the necessity to raise it better for the future, by the choice of the best seed and the application to the seil of phosphate and nitrogen, wherever these indispensable agents are wanting. And these essential conditions are limited neither by climate nor soil. Where they have been applied the yield of wheat per acre has risen from 15 to 35 bushels per M. Benoit's soil is a calcareous clay.

poor in all the elements of plant food. save lime. He tried no less than 17 different varieties of wheat, to ascertain which suited his district best. He prepared the soil by four plowings and two harrowings; sowed in autumn, with an application of phos phates; and in spring top-dressed with 130 of soda per acre. The average yield of wheat in the neighborhood of Bousquet is only 13 bushels per M. Benoit obtained by improved pro

cosses 28 bushels with the Dattel, Blood red, and Bordeaux varieties of wheat; while the White Hunter, Square-head, and Chiddhan vielded only 18 to 15 bushels per acre. Now in other regions, these varieties have given as high as 40 bushels per acre! Hence, the importance of selecting the appropriate seed grain for a locality. By employing natural phosphate in powder, the phosphoric acid will not cost more than seven sous per 1b., and the nitric acid, about fourteen sous It is only natural from these facts, that the French government is fully justified in or ganizing, as in Germany, a corps of ambulatory farming instructors, to impres on agriculturists to prepare the land well for wheat, to choose the best and most appropriate seed, and advance to the land phosphates and nitrates. At same time the banks will stretch many points in favor of small proprietors uniting themselves into syndicates, for the purchase of the best materials for their industry.

# Peterinary Pepartment ply good.

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the column of the Nickham Furmer to all regular subscriber Pres. The fail name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St., Detroit Wish.

Indurated Thyroid Gland in a Colt.

OAEWOOD, Sept. 22, 1886. Voterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I should like to know what to do for my colt; she is three years old and took the distemper about a month age; she swelled up on the left side of the jaw so badly that she became blind in one eye; I lanced it in four places; it ran some from each; I have blistered it, but there is a large callous on the side of her neck, between her jaw and neck. I should like to know what will take it off; it is on the gland of the neck. She s good and is in good health.

Answer-If your colt had received proper treatment when firsttaken sick, there would not have been such lesions as described in the above letter. From the imperfect de scription of symptoms given we cannot de termine the present pathological changes in the diseased parts, but believe it too late to remedy the evil. Under the circumstance we would advise you to have the animal examined by a competent veterinary surgeon, who will give you such advice as will be fo

your best interests. We would recommend R. L. Parkin, veterinary surgeon, of Romeo Mich.

Veterinary Tid-Bits.

SALT your stock freely; salt is a good al terative and condition powder.

Do not speak cross to or ill use you horses. Man owes a deep debt of gratitude to the horse, and is bound to acknowledge his sense of its value by humanity and kind-

VENTUATION OF STABLES. -The atmo phere of a badly ventilated stable has no only an injurious effect on the organs of res piration, but is a primary cause of oph thalmic diseases. Attention in this depart ment of stable management is of the greates importance in preventing disease.

A GOOD REMEDY FOR CHRONIC COUGH -Take balsam copaiba, two ounces; swee spirits of nitre, four ounces; syrup of tolu, six ounces. Mix all together; dose, one ounce in the feed at night, or give in an infusion of flaxseed. Give good clean wheat or oat straw to eat instead of hav.

DIET OF HORSES .- An irritable state of the mucous surfaces of the air passages is aggravated by an inferior or dusty quality of hay or oats. An abundance of dusty, musty and mow-burned hay is in the market. An occasional change of feed is of much benefit to the animal. Linseed, carrots, parsnips, etc., occasionally given are bene-

### Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

FLOUR.-The continued decline in whea has compelled holders of flour and manufac market at the reduction. Quotations yeste day were as follows:

Michigan white wheat, stone process\$3 50 @3 michigan white wheat, stone processes 50
Michigan white wheat, roller process 4 00
Michigan white wheat, patents 4 25
Minnesota, bakers. 4 00
Minnesota, patents. 4 75
Low grade whiter wheat 2 75
Kyo, Western. 3 00 WHEAT .- The market opened weak and

first sales showed a decline. There was not much activity among dealers. The visible supply showed a further increase of over two millions of bushels. The demand for export was light at eastern points. Chicago and New prices here were as follows: No. 1 white 75%c; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 3 red, 74%c; reject ed red. 68c. Futures-No. 1 white, October 75%c; May, 87%c. No. 2 red, September, 76c October, 761/8c; November, 78c; December CORN.-Weak and clower. No. 2 sold at

40%c, and October delivery at 40c; No. 3 spot OATS .- Slow and a shade lower than on Saturday, but still higher than a week ago. Quotations are 301/4c for No. 2 white, 28c for No. 2

mixed, and 291/4c for light mixed. BARLEY .- No. 2 has sold at \$1 25 % cental FEED.-Bran is quoted at \$10 00@10 25 per ton, and middlings at \$11 25@13 75. Market

CLOVER SEED .- Nothing doing in spot For December delivery sales were made at \$4 70 % bu.

BUTTER.-Market firm and steady. Choice dairy quoted at 17@18c, good at 15@16c, low grades at 10@12c. Creamery is held firmly at 24@26c \$ 1b.

CHEESE .- Market firm and higher. Michigan full creams, 10@10%c; New York, 10%@ 11c: Ohio. 9@91/cc.

EGGS.-Market steady at 16@17c for fresh stock; demand good and receipts light. APPLES .- Supply liberal: ordinary lots are worth \$1@1 50 % bbl., and fancy \$1 75 % bbl. FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, box, \$7 00@7 75; oranges, Messinas \$\text{9} box,

\$6 50@7 50; bananas, \$8 bunch, \$1 25@2 25 for vellow: cocoanuts \$9 100, \$4 50@5 00. BEESWAX.—Steady at 22@30c F b., as

HONEY .- Quoted at 12@13c \$ b. for comb and 10c for extracted. Demand light. HOPS.-Choice New York, crop of 1885, 30 @33c \$ b.; Michigan, 20@25c; inferior grades, 15@18c.

BALED HAY.—Quoted at \$10 00@11 00 % ton for car lots of mixed on track; choice imothy at \$11 00@12 00. Supply good. BRANS.-Market quiet. City picked are

quoted at \$1 38@1 40 % bu.; unpicked are selling at 60c@\$1 00 \$ bu. SALT.-Car lots, Michigan, 95c@\$1 per bbl: eastern, \$1 05; dairy, \$2@2 25 per bbl. accord-

ing to size of sack; Ashton quarter sacks, 90c POTATOES.—In fair demand at \$1 40@1 60 \$ bbl. from store or 50@60c \$ bu. CABBAGES .- Quiet at \$2 50@3 00 \$2 100.

ONIONS.-Market quiet at \$2 10@2 25 per

FRESH FRUIT.—Crab apples in demand at \$1 % bu. for choice. Grapes in large supply and quoted at 2@21/c \$ D. for Concords, 41/@ 51/c for Delawares and Catawbas. Peacher in large supply and quoted at 75c@\$200 % bblfor poor to choice; fancy yellow, \$2 25 % bu. Plums quoted at \$2@3 \$ bu., the latter only paid for very choice fruit. Pears quoted at \$6 # bbl. for Bartltts and other choice varieties, ommon varieties at \$3@3 50 % bbl. Cranberries quoted at \$3@4 78 bu., or \$9 78 bbl. Sup-

POULTRY .- Market dull. Quotations are to per lb. for roosters, 6@7c for hens, 8c for ducks, 9@10c for turkeys, and 7@8c for spring chicks. By the pair pigeons are quoted at 20c, live. Large receipts and had weather \$4.45. at 20c, live. Large receipts and bad weather have demoralized the market for the present. TIMOTHY SEED .- Selling from store in bagged lots at \$2 10@2 15 \$9 bu.

HIDES .- Green city, 61/2070 7 b., country, 7c; cured, 8@81/c; green calf, 8@9c; salted do, 9@10c; sheep-skins, 25c@\$1 00; bulls, stags and grubby hides % off.

PROVISIONS.—Barreled pork and lard are unchanged; smoked meats a shade lower; mess beef and tallow quiet and without

change.	Quotation	s here	are as	follows
Mess			81	1 00 @
Family			1	3 50 @
Family c	ear		1	4 50 @
Lard in th	ierces, 19 1b			71/20
Lard in k	egs, 7 b			71/4@
Hams, W	D			
Choice be	s, % b			714@
Extra me	ss beef, per	hhl		7 50 0
Tallow.	b	DD1		31400
Toman a f				0750

HAY.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week, with price per ton.

Monday—24 loads: Nine at \$15; five at \$16; three at \$14 and \$13; two at \$15 50; one at \$14 50 and \$13 50. and \$13 50.

Tuesday—24 loads: Seyen at \$16; three at \$18; two at \$16 50, \$15 50, \$15 and \$12 50; one at \$14, \$13 75, \$13 50, \$12, \$11 50 and \$11.

Wednesday—20 loads: Five at \$16 and \$15; four at \$15 50, two at \$16 50 and \$13; one at \$14 and \$12.

and \$12.

Thursday—20 loads: Six at \$14; three at \$16 and \$15; two at \$12 and \$11; one at \$17, \$16 50, \$15 50 and \$14 50.

Friday—24 loads: Five at \$15; four at \$12; three at \$16 and \$15 50; two at \$14 50, \$14 and \$18; one at \$17, \$15 25 and \$11 50.

Saturday—28 loads: Seven at \$15; five at \$14; three at \$14 50 and \$18; two at \$15 50; one at \$16, \$12 50 and \$18.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.] Below we give the latest reports from the

BUFFALO.-Cattle, receipts 1,547; market dull; prices declined 10@15 cents since last Monday; common to fair, \$8 75@425; good to choice steers, \$4 50@4 55: stockers and feeders weak at \$2 75@8 75; veals in good demand at \$5 50@6 50. Sheep, receipts, 4,400; dull and unchanged; inferior to fair, \$3@3 50; good to choice, \$3 75@4 25; extra. \$4 50; common to western lambs, \$3 50@5. Hogs, receipt 12.520; steady with a good demand; light pigs \$4@4 40; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, \$4 55@

4 75; selected Yorkers, \$4 80@4 85; selected medium weights, \$4 85@5; selected heavy ends 84@4 50. ments, 1,000; market slow; common weaker shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs, \$3 40@4 90: stockers and feeders, \$2@340; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 40@3 15; bulk, \$2 30@2 70; through Texas cattle, quiet; cows, \$1 90@2 50; steers \$2 50@3 15; western rangers weak; natives and half breeds, \$3@3 70; cows, \$2 30@2 90; Wyom ings, \$3.70: Montana half breeds, \$3.10. Hogeccipts, 19,000; shipments, 4,000; market teady; rough and mixed, \$3 70@4 60; packing

> At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Sept. 25, 1896.

and shipping, \$4 50@4 85; light, \$3 60@4 60; skip

\$2 25@3 50.

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 775 head, against 618 head last week. The receipts of Michigan cattle were the lightest of the season, and there were but few butchering cattle among them, the bulk being stockers. There was a demand for outchers' cattle, and a good number could have been disposed of at fully stronger prices than those ruling last week. Stockers were in fair demand but were weaker. The follow ng were the closing

QUOTATIONS: Middleton sold Switzer & Ackley 16 fair

Middleton sold Switzer & Ackley 16 fair butchers' steers av 1,000 lbs at \$3 50, and 2 bulls av 1,440 lbs at \$2 50. Allen sold McIntire a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 746 lbs at \$3, and 3 fair cows to Reagan av 846 lbs at \$2 75. Judson sold Sullivan & F 12 fair butchers' steers av 968 lbs at \$3 50 n sold Webb 5 good cows av 1.034

Boa 18 20.

Allen sold Sullivan & F 9 fair butchers' steers av 950 lbs at \$3 40.

Judson sold Sullivan & F 5 stockers av 698 bs at \$2 40. Milliken sold Reagan a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 627 lbs at \$2.75, and 2 fair cows to Sullivan & F av 835 lbs at

\$2 90. Gleason sold Stevens 6 stockers av 637 lb at \$3. Haywood sold Sullivan & F27 stockers av Rupert sold Sullivan & F 5 stockers av 690 lbs at \$3 05, and a bull weighing 1,050 lbs at \$2 25.

Gleason sold Sullivan & F 14 stockers av 690 lbs at \$2 85; 5 thin cows av 1,044 lbs at \$2 60, and a bull weighing 650 lbs at \$1 75. SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 3,832 against 1,546 last week. The sheep market

opened up very active, and for the best rades prices ruled 10@15 cents higher than hose of last week. Common sheep were irmer, but not quotably higher. Jedele sold Downs 174 av 107 lbs at \$4. Gleason sold Burt Spencer 200 av 92 lbs at

Kallenback sold Phillips 112 av 71 lbs at Hope sold Phillips 112 av 71 lbs at \$2 75. Beach sold Burt Spencer 230 av 89 lbs

Judson sold Fitzpatrick 101 av 78 lbs at \$3 25. Stevenson sold Phillips 109 av 73 lbs at

53 25.

Haywood sold Webb 94 av 81 lbs at \$3.

Judson sold Downs 515 av 90 lbs at \$3 75.

□ Adgate sold Burt Spencer 131 av 73 lbs at \$3.

Jedele sold Burt Spencer 101 av 81 lbs at \$3.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 218, part lambs, av

79 lbs at \$3 40. Lewis sold Burt Spencer 107, part lambs, av Lewis sold Burt Spencer 223, part lambs,

tv 73 lbs at \$3 50. C Roe sold Fitzpatrick 238 av 80 lbs at \$3 20. Rupert sold Switzer & Ackley 75 av 85 lbs at C Roe sold Phillips 66 av 74 lbs at \$3 10.

Butler sold sold John Robinson 240 av 73 bs at \$3 10. sold G Wreford 146 av 70 lbs at \$2 25,

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 1,856 head, against 1,620 last week. The demand for hogs was active for shipping, the local dealers being almost shut out. During the past week hogs have declined fully 25 cents per hundre in the Chicago market, and a decline was naturally looked for in this market, but the competion was so sharp that sellers got an average advance of about 10 cents per hundred over the rates of last week.

Frazel sold Sullivan & F 60 av 214 lbs at Micol sold Sullivan & F 70 av 190 lbs at Government of the Court of the State of the Court of the State of the Court of the

Burdoin sold Bigley 113 av 197 lbs at \$4 40.

C Roe sold Sullivan & F 72 av 239 lbs at \$5 50, and 16 av 208 lbs at \$4 35.

Wyman sold Clark 62 av 178 lbs at \$4 35.

Allen sold Sullivan & F 133 av 200 lbs at Giddings sold Clark 47 av 193 lbs at \$4 40. C Roe sold Sullivan & F 102 av 176 lbs at

Patton sold Clark 73 av 185 lbs at \$4 35. Plotts sold Sullivan & F 48 av 207 lbs

\$4 40. Jedele sold Sullivan & F 39 av 240 lbs at

• 45. Wing sold Clark 125 av 173 lbs at \$4 35. Gleason sold Clark 138 av 203 lbs at \$4 40. Stevenson sold Clark 97 av 207 lbs at \$4 35. Judson sold Sullivan & F 46 av 167 lbs at

Lewis sold Clark 64 av 217 lbs at \$4 40. Judson sold Burt Spencer 66 av 197 lbs

King's Yards. Saturday, Sept. 25, 1886. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 794 head. The market opened up with an active demand for all grades, and for for common to good, and stockers at \$2 7500 butchering cattle the market was fully stronger than last week. Stockers were in good demand, but sold a shade lower than loads were received Wednnesday. These last week. At the close all were sold and the

Kalaher sold J Wreford a mixed lot of

| Simmons sold Hulbert 6 stockers av 675 lbs at \$2.65, and a bull weighing 1,040 lbs at \$2. Sampson sold McGee a mixed lot of 16 head of thin butchers' stock av 638 lbs at \$2.75, Culver sold Rice 6 stockers av 673 lbs at \$2.75. SHEEP.—Beceipts 38,400, against 38,400 the

Campbell sold Rice 6 stockers av 830 lbs at Brougham sold Kraft 4 fair butchers' steers av 860 lbs at \$3 50. McGeorge sold Rice 12 stockers av 818 lbs

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

live stock markets east and west for Monday, ad sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 9 hea Brougham sold Marshick 6 thin heifers av 775 lbs at \$3.

Griffin sold Stucker 4 fair cows av 1,070 lbs at \$2 85.

Glover sold Rice 11 feeders av 908 lbs at \$3 15, and a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butch-ers' stock to H Roe av 842 lbs at the same Sweet sold Hulbert 12 stockers av 750 lbs at

\$8.

McGeorge sold Marx a mixed lot of 6 head
of thin butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$3 85.

McFarian sold Hulbert 4 stockers av 637
lbs at \$2 75.

Griffin sold Hulbert 7 stockers av 800 lbs at

Egerton sold Hulbert 12 stockers av 710 ibs at \$2 85, and a a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock to Marx av 760 lbs at \$2 90. Griffin sold Rice 6 stockers av 666 lbs at

Griffin sold Rice 6 stockers av 666 lbs at \$2 75.

McFarlan sold McGee a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$2 85.

Estep sold Kammon a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 995 lbs at \$3.

Spicer sold Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 605 lbs at \$2 80.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 783 lbs at \$3 30.

Dennis sold Mosher a mixed lot of 22 head of fair butchers' stock av 872 lbs at \$3 15.

Purdy sold H Roe a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 872 lbs at \$3, and 6 stockers to Hulbert av 645 lbs at \$2 70. tockers to Hulbert av 645 lbs at \$2 70. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,144head Sheep were in good demand, from local deal ers and for the best sales were made at a shade higher prices than those of last week.

Merritt sold Wreford & Beck 38 av 70 lbs at Webb sold Loosemore 56 av 71 lbs at \$3 25.
Pierson sold Loosemore 80 av 71 lbs at To.

Dunning sold Andrews 60 av 69 lbs at \$2 35.
Egerton sold Purdy 26 av 84 lbs at \$3 40.
Rich sold Wreford & Beck 59 av 91 lbs at

33 35.

Smith sold Morey 46 av 81 lbs at \$3.

Shafer sold Morey 31 av 67 lbs at \$2 65.

Griffin sold Ellis 25 av 85 lbs at \$3 12½.

Campbell sold Cross 41 av 84 lbs at \$3 10.

Wietzel sold Wreford & Beck 128, part ambs, av 67 lbs at \$3 25, and 87 to Loosenore av 69 lbs at \$2 50.

Purdy sold Brown 21 av 69 lbs at \$2 25, and 17 lambs av 66 lbs at \$4 20. Beardslee sold Morey 150, part lambs, av 74 lbs at \$3 60, and 153 av 77 lbs at \$3.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,674. The hog market opened up lively at an advance of 10 cents per hundred over last week' rates. Before the close one of the local dealers, who was short of his usual supply pushed prices np 5@10 cents more, and he had things his own way until he got what he

Standlick sold Rauss 120 av 186 lbs at \$4 35 Kalaher sold Rauss 64 av 199 lbs at \$4 40. Culver sold Sullivan 55 av 245 lbs at \$4 45. Lomason sold Sullivan 62 av 180 lbs at \$4 45. Nott sold Harger 55 av 199 lbs at \$4 40. Merritt sold Rauss 46 av 191 lbs at \$4 35 Downer sold Sullivan 28 av 219 lbs at \$4 35 Webb sold Payne 47 av 193 lbs at \$4 30 Brougham sold Rauss 41 av 246 lbs at \$4 60. McCafferty sold Harger 56 av 224 lbs at 35. Wilcox sold Rauss 63 av 204 lbs at \$4 35.

Laughlin sold Sullivan 65 av 203 lbs at \$4 35.
Seeley sold Harris 61 av 156 lbs at \$4 10.
McHugh sold Webb 123 av 217 lbs at \$4 45.
Pierson sold Rich 28 av 170 lbs at \$4 20. Lyman sold Webb 48 av 196 lbs at \$4 35. Griffin sold Sullivan 43 av 246 lbs at \$4 45. Sweet sold Webb 25 av 161 lbs at \$4 Harris sold Williams 28 pigs av 81 lbs at \$4 Hagerman sold Rich 66 av 226 lbs at \$4 45 Purdy sold Webb 123 av 223 lbs at \$4 60 nd 30 av 196 lbs at \$4 50.

Newman sold Rice 118 av 173 lbs at \$4 30. Beardslee sold Webb 22 av 191 lbs at \$4 50. Longcor sold Webb 25 av 146 lbs at \$4 30. Capwell sold Webb 32 av 105 lbs at \$4 35. Devine sold Rich 38 av 231 lbs at \$4 50 Dunning sold Sullivan 72 av 185 lbs at \$4 30 nd 36 av 163 lbs at \$4 20.

Wietzel sold Sullivan 118 av 187 lbs at \$4 22½. Shepard sold Payne 145 av 199 lbs at \$4 50. Weber sold Gordon 30 pigs av 72 lbs at

Spicer sold Webb 38 av 205 lbs at \$4 50. McArthur sold Webb 50 av 178 lbs at \$4 50.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 51,578, against 89,412 last opened up on Monday with 10,200 head on sale. The supply of desirable native cattle was about equal to to the demand, and prices on this class ruled steady, but for other des criptions sales averaged 5@10 cents lower than on Saturday. Prime steers were quoted at \$5 25@5 50; choice, \$4 40@5 15; butchers steers, \$3 30@4 15; inferior to choice cows \$1 25@3 10, and stockers at \$1 80@2 90. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, and advanced cents on Wednesday for good to prime native steers. For the balance of the week the market ruled steady on native cattle, but weak on all grades of westerns, closing or Saturday at the following quotations QUOTATIONS:

*cormitons:			
rime beeves hoice to fancy shipping, 1,350 to	85	20@	35
1,600 lbs air to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400	4	40@	15
lbs	3	90@4	55
1,250 Poor and medium steers, 960 to 1,100	3	50@4	10
lbs	8	20@8	
air to choice cows		75@£	
oor to choice bullstockers, 550 to 860	2	50@2 00@2	
'eeders, 875 to 1,150	2	75@8	80
Hogs.—Receipts 121,720, against 1 yeek. Shipments 38,916. The of	ilz, fer	228 l	ast
ogs on Monday numbered 24.600. et opened up at Saturday's prices,	T	he m	ar-
he close common hogs averaged 5	(@1	10 cer	ats
ower and the best weak. Poor ght sold at \$3 95@1 80; inferior	m	pri	me
hoice heavy, \$4@5 10, with skips	ar	id er	ills
t \$2 50@3 75. During the balar reek there was a gradual decline	9, 1	and	on
aturday the market closed weak			ces

Saturday the market closed weak at prices showing a decline of fully 25 cents per hundred from the opening rates of Monday. Poor to prime light sold at \$3 7064 55; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3 75@4 85, with skips and culls at \$2 50@3 50.

CATTLE.—Receipts 10,829, against 12,362 the previous week. The supply of cattle on Monday consisted of 247 car loads. The market opened up steady at about the same range of prices as those ruling the Monday previous. The quality of the offerings ranged from common to choice, there being no extra cattle on sale. The best sold at \$4 50@5: good \$4@4 50; fair to good butchers' steers, \$3 50@4; mixed butchers' stock, \$2 75@3 75 325. The offerings were light on Tuesday. were common quality and were not wanted

Buffalo.

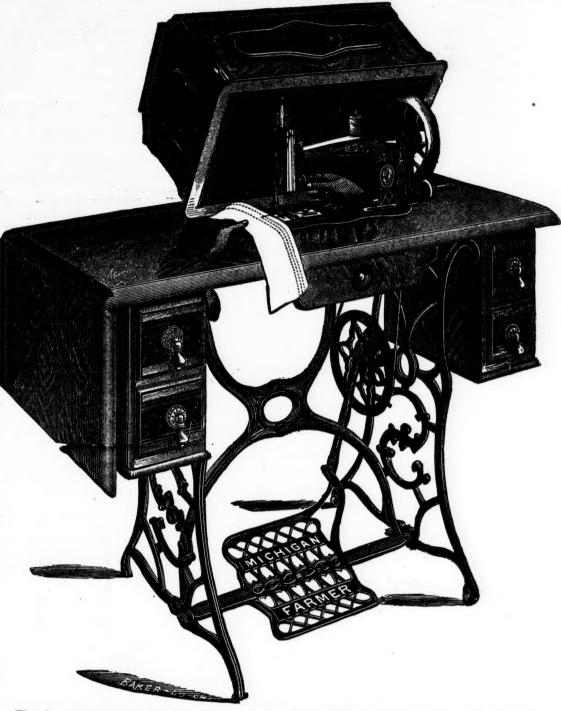
The following were the closing Kalaher sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 906 lbs at \$3 25; 3 stockers to Hulbert av 843 lbs at \$3; 2 av 540 lbs at \$2 50, and a bull weighing 830 lbs at \$2. 20, and a bull weighing 830 lbs at \$2. 20, and a bull weighing 830 lbs at \$2. 20, and a bull weighing 830 lbs at \$3. 25, and 10 to Marx av 1,061 lbs at \$3. 50.

Culver sold Bilkofski 6 thin heifers av 665 lbs at \$3. 83. Sampson sold Hulbert 6 stockers av 675 lbs at \$2. 65, and a bull weighing 1,040 lbs at \$2. 82. Sampson sold McGee a mixed lot of 16 head QUOTATIONS:

michigan stock cattle, common to choice... 2 75@3 25
Michigan feeders, fair to choice... 3 50@3 75
Michigan feeders, fair to choice... 3 50@3 75
Eat bulls, fair to extra... 2 25@3 00
Manny part of the United "tates and Canada. Terms reasonable, and made known on application" united the common of the United "tates and Canada. Terms reasonable, and made known on application" united the common of the United "tates and Canada. Terms reasonable, and made known on application" united the common of the United Terms reasonable, and made known on application.

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previous week. The sheep market opened up on Monday with 70 car loads on sale. The demand for sheep was good, at strong closing prices of Saturday and about all the receipts were closed out. There were 13 loads on sale PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, Etc.

were closed out. There were 13 loads on sale Tuesday. The market ruled steady and closed firm. On Wednesday there were 27 loads on sale. The demand was active and prices advanced 10@15 cents per hundred, closing with fair to good sheep selling at \$3 50 @4, and good to choice at \$4 15@4 50, with some sales of selected feeders at \$4 50@4 75. Western lambs were firm at \$4 25@5. Hogs.—Receipts 50,310, against 54,458 the previous week. There were 68 loads of hogs on sale Monday. The demand for all grades was active at an advance of 10@15 cents per on sale Monday. The demand 101 and 3. was active at an advance of 10@15 cents per hundred over the rates of Saturday. The receipts were light on Tuesday and prices were again 5@10 cents higher, and another 5 cents was added on Wednesday. Pigs and light Yorkers sold at \$4 50@4 90; selected Yorkers, \$5 10@5 15; selected medium weights \$5 15@5 25 mostly at \$5 20; coarse heavy ends, \$3 75@4; stags, \$3 50.

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A capable farmer, one who can undertake the care of stock in the winter. A good tenant house will be furnished. Must be a married man and a Protestant. For particulars address J. B. THORBURN, Holt, Mich. 200 young men and ladies

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which, with the Feed-Grinder which we sell-comprises the best set of machinery in the market for the general farmer. The Power is made with an adjusta-ble elevation and has as governor which gives it as perfect and steady a motion as an engine and

as perfect and steady a motion as an engine and can be adjusted to rus he power fast or slow. The Feed Cutter is made with an adjustable steel throat lining, which gives four new cutting edges without extra cost. It has the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Griader attached to our Power will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour with two horses. For references we direct you to John F. Hagerman, Romeo; Hen. A. B. Maynard, Romeo; Eugene Smith, St. Clair; Hon. H. H. Hatch, Bay City; Hon. Wm. L. Weober, East Saginaw; G. N. Terrill, Lapeer; S. L. Hoxie, South Edmeston, N. Y. We also make a power especially adapted to Grain Elevators and other stationery purposes, which will elevate five bushels per minute, afty five feet high, with one horse and medium clevation. For this purpose we refer you to Miller & Ainsworth, Swartz Creek, H. F. Bush, Gaines Station; James Johnson, Casscopils; John Gardner, Oxferd. Correspondonce solicited. For further particulars and illustrated circulars address as above. Mention this paper.

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has appeare large force and captur coveted pr Percherons Dowagiac. sweepstake his colts, a first class. imported P American ! in 1875 an grey 161/4 1 This horse as the win year-old cl 1878, and a that won

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Mr. Hay farm, and miles awa

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